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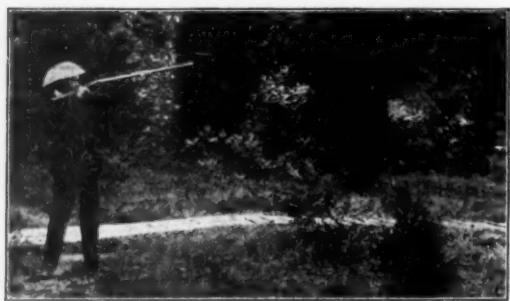
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SMOKELESS POWDER TESTS.

Interesting Results Obtained at the Laflin & Rand Powder Company's Works.

The average sportsman is not an enthusiastic student of ballistics. Sport with the rifle and shotgun is to be found on the open range, in the field, or at the traps, rather than in the testing range. The number of riflemen, as well as trap and field shooters, however, who with experience begin to realize that a closer acquaintance with the capabilities of the explosive they have been in the habit of using, and those they have not used, means for them an improved percentage in their practice work or in competition, is ever increasing, and promises to increase still further, until sportsmen bid far to acquire a general knowledge upon the subject that will enable them to discuss it intelligently and to their own



RESULT WITH "INFALLIBLE" SMOKELESS.

material advantage.

The day has passed when the gunner, either city or country, went into a hardware store or gun shop with request for "A pound can of powder and a bag of shot." Years ago he learned to specify the particular brand of powder he wanted, and to ask for the size of shot—chilled or soft—that best suited his purpose; the wise dealer has come to a full realization, that if he wants to retain his patron's custom, he will either have on hand what that patron wants, or procure it for him from a neighboring dealer, rather than suggest a substitute. And nine out of ten shooters stick to their preferences in powder, size of shot, style of wadding and specified load, because—well, because they have "filled the bill" for a year or longer, and they don't like to change. What might be the opinions of these same sportsmen after a day or two in the testing range, in experimenting with various powders, size of shot, loads, and methods of loading, is of course problematical. Resulting disclosures as to velocity, pressure and pattern under varying conditions of temperature, or moisture, as well as cleanliness, recoil and concussion, in comparative tests would, however, be quite certain to either strengthen affection for their favorite formulas, or else transfer it completely to some other, the merits of which they had hitherto been ignorant of.

The average sportsman, to say nothing of the layman, knows little of the exhaustive experiments, or the great expense of time and money thereon, that is constantly going on at the leading powder manufacturing plants of this country and Europe. No outlay that has promised good results, however small, to this end, has been considered too great, and in consequence the military and sportsmen's powders in use to-day are the most effective, the cleanest, and in the end the cheapest, ever produced in the history of gunpowder manufacture. Whether or not perfection has been attained in the production of an explosive for small arms that is uniformly effective after exposure to both heat and moisture, continued and extreme to the extent almost of ignition in one direction and immersion in the other, that is practically smokeless, leaves no residue, and produces comparatively little noise, is an open question. The attainment of such qualities, however, would seem to have been a great step in the direction of progress, whatever may be the possibilities of the future.

Verily the charge of the Revolutionary commander to his troops, "Keep your powder dry and trust in God," would have been but little called for in the first year of this new century. The powder, wet, would have been as effective as ever, after five minutes' rubbing on the canvas flap of a tent, and in the event of necessity might have been placed in a meal bag and kept hidden in the depths of a mountain stream for twelve months or longer without in the least affecting its essential qualities.

An interesting series of tests, with a view to demonstrating the high degree of efficiency that has been attained in the manufacture of smokeless powder was held recently in the ballistic house of the Laflin & Rand Powder Co., in the vicinity of Pompton Lakes, New Jersey. The tests as to velocity, pattern and pressure, were exceptionally thorough; those as to the effects of moisture, or rather of immersing in water, were especially severe, while the results of tests to demonstrate the respective claims of various well-known brands of explosives to freedom from smoke are shown in the accompanying photographs. The experiments were made



A FORMIDABLE BATTERY—Laflin & Rand Powder Co. upon perfectly fair and impartial lines for the purpose of comparing the qualities of the newly developed smokeless powder of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, known as "L. & R. Infalible," with other popular

brands of explosives in use by sportsmen, as well as to bring out any possible defects or shortcomings in the new powder. For obvious reasons, powders other than L. & R. are not specified in this published report. "Infalible" Smokeless, however, is perfectly willing to stand by the results herewith presented, and shown in the accompanying illustrations. Its chief claims may be summarized as follows:

Entire freedom from smoke; uniform velocity; perfection of pattern; great penetration; low breech pressure; absence of unburned grains in the barrel after discharge; absolute safety, and immunity from any effect whatever by brief or long continued exposure to extreme heat, or to immersion in water.

The first tests were as to the presence of smoke in "Infalible" powder as compared with that in four other popular and well-known brands of smokeless, and in a standard brand of old-fashioned black powder. Instantaneous photographs were made at the time of discharge, the shooter standing in the same spot and before the same background in each instance. The shells used were factory loaded, and all of the same make, gauge, base and style of primer, and the loads were the same. The results with "Infalible" smokeless are shown over the name of the powder. Results with other powders, except black, are designated as "Results with Smokeless No. 1," No. 2, No. 3 and

so on. Comment upon the photographs would seem to be unnecessary.

Residue.—During the tests for smoke the left barrel of the gun was used for "Infalible," and the right for other powders. After the test, the left barrel, while not presenting a polished interior, was wholly and entirely free from the smallest particle of unburned powder, while the right barrel was "ragged" with them. A charge of "Infalible" was next fired from the right barrel, the discharge blowing out the accumulated residue and leaving it almost as clean as the left barrel. A shell loaded with a popular brand of smokeless powder (other than "Infalible") which is known to leave as little if not less residue than any of its other competitors, was then fired from the right barrel. An examination of the two barrels after the discharge made it difficult to believe, on the basis of comparison, that a high-grade smokeless powder and a black powder, instead of two smokeless powders, had not been fired. Subsequently, a charge of black powder was fired from the left barrel,



RESULT WITH SMOKELESS "NO. 2."



RESULT WITH SMOKELESS "NO. 1."

which had hitherto been used for "Infalible" powder only, and while the amount of residue resulting was greater than that in the right barrel, the difference was in no wise so marked as before the discharge of black powder.

Moisture Test.—The moisture test was an exceptionally severe one, and but one of the powders subjected thereto withstood it. The others, although receiving precisely the same treatment, softened and partially dissolved and refused to ignite as positively as though they had been transformed into so much salt or sawdust.

A pound canister of the "Infalible" formula, together with similar packages of four other popular and high-grade smokeless powders, was purchased at a New York sportsmen's supply house, and sent, sealed, to the ballistic house of the Laflin & Rand tract, near Pompton, with instructions to immerse each powder in water and so keep it up to the hour of the test. Each powder was immersed in a glass bottle of one quart capacity at 9 a.m. on the morning of August 19th. At the expiration of 29 hours, at 2 p.m. on August 20, each powder was taken from water and carefully dried by rubbing it between the folds of new and clean linen towels. A different towel, each perfectly dry, was used for each powder. When the process was completed, the grains of the Laflin & Rand product showed up hard and firm, with no change whatever from its original appearance. The other powders, however, promptly crumbled and powdered when rubbed, showing absorption by the grains themselves.

The powder was loaded, three drams of each brand or its equivalent, to the load, with same wadding and

charge of shot in the same make of shell. L. & R. was fired first. There was absolutely no hang, the discharge being as quick, the freedom from smoke as complete and the effects as satisfactory as though the explosive had been carefully guarded against atmospheric changes from the hour of manufacture. The next powder positively re-



BALLISTIC HOUSE—LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.'S POMPTON WORKS

fused fire, as did all of the others. In each instance the shell was cut through, and positive action by the primer, through the center of each charge, was assured. As a further test, three drams of one of the water-soaked powders that had refused fire was primed with one grain of black powder and the shell fired. The result was a dull, muffled sound, like that produced by snapping the hammer upon the primer of an empty shell. The shot fell out upon the floor and the wad, together with a lump of unburned powder, stopped in the barrel. When removed the mess looked not unlike a lump of water-soaked birdseed blackened by powder smoke. Charge after charge of the moisture-tested L. & R. was fired, and in no particular did it show the slightest ill effects from immersion.

Following the tests as above described, tests were made with two batches of L. & R. powder, one of which had been "in soak" constantly since June 26, 1899, and the other since May 19, 1898. In each instance the powder responded instantly to the spark from the primer, and the velocity, pattern and pressure were found to be practically unimpaired.

Velocity.—Comparative tests of velocity proved interesting. A series of shots with the immersed (29 hours) L. & R. Smokeless for a distance of forty yards showed a mean result of 848 feet per second.

A series with L. & R. "Infalible" (not subjected to moisture) gave a mean result of 919 feet per second.

A series with other popular brands of Smokeless (not subjected to moisture) gave mean results as follows:

No. 1 Smokeless—871 feet per second.
No. 2 Smokeless—792 feet per second.
No. 3 Smokeless—844 feet per second.

[Note.—Each of the above charges was three drams, or its equivalent, 11-8 oz. No. 7 chilled shot, same make and style of shell. Velocity was registered by a Boulenge Chronograph, the accepted device of its kind in this country and Europe.]

Comparison of the above figures will show that while water-soaked powders other than L. & R. absolutely refused to ignite, the water-soaked L. & R. registered a mean velocity of 848 feet, as against 871, 792 and 844 feet respectively for other smokeless powders, presumably in as good condition as when they left the loaders, while "Infalible" Smokeless registered a mean velocity of 919 feet.

Pattern.—In the matter of pattern, L. & R. Smokeless (water-soaked) at forty yards from muzzle, thirty-inch circle, registered 280, as against 224, 239, 138 and 250 respectively for other smokeless powders, and "Infalible" Smokeless topped the record with 324.

Pressure.—Careful pressure tests registered no higher for "Infalible" Smokeless than for other powders which showed even lower velocity.

President Haskell, of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, in speaking of the new powder, said:

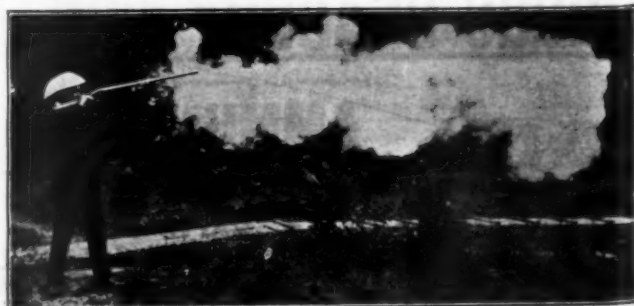
"The tests, the results of which have been furnished you, were made, not for the purpose of ascertaining comparative defects in other powders, but solely to the end of demonstrating to our own satisfaction that years of effort and no little expense in time and money have finally produced an explosive as nearly perfect as exhaustive research and experiments, together with ideal facilities for manufacture, could make it. It was desired by means of comparison to bring out, rather than cover up, any possible defects in the product, with a view to remedying them when found. In no instance, however, have the most severe and exacting tests failed to strengthen the foundations upon which we have based our claims.

This is not a boast, but a simple statement of facts that can be substantiated by any sportsman, or any army or naval official who cares to cover the experimental ground as we have covered it. L. & R. "Infalible" smokeless powder, by actual comparative tests, has shown itself not only the unquestioned superior of all other smokeless powders upon the market, in all essential qualities, but it can, I think, rightfully lay claim to having approached more closely the mark of perfection, as an explosive for sporting, military or naval use, than any other powder in the world to-day."

The facilities for experiment at the Laflin & Rand Co.'s plant, near Pompton, New Jersey, are certainly not excelled, perhaps not equalled, by those of any powder



RESULT WITH SMOKELESS "NO. 4."



RESULT WITH STANDARD BRAND OF BLACK POWDER.

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of manufacture. The 340 acres of land, upon which the many buildings necessitated by the various departments stand, present a field of operation for workmen in sufficient number to form a community in themselves. The laboratory and the ballistic house alone represent investments far greater than those of many mercantile houses. In one section of the grounds there stands upon a broad base of stone and cement a battery of rapid-fire guns sufficient to fit out a good-sized gunboat, and representing an outlay of thousands of dollars. These are used simply for experimental and testing purposes. In the ballistic house is to be found models of every well-known and modern make of sporting and military rifle and revolver, as well as American and foreign field and trap guns. Stored within the ammunition room are loaded and empty shells; powder and shot in packages and in bulk, wads and gun implements of greater value than the entire stock of many dealers in sportsmen's supplies, while the apparatus provided for determining the various properties and characteristics of explosives, as well as the action of shot and shell under the influences of varying loads, is of the best accepted designs, and has been installed with a view to efficiency, without re-

gard to expense. The laboratory has been equipped on the same liberal scale. Whenever a new device or apparatus of practical value in the field of research as affecting explosives makes its appearance, at home or abroad, it is at once added to the Company's already extensive outfit. Under the efficient superintendency of Capt. H. C. Aspinwall, and the watchfulness and experience of Inspector Ed. Taylor, the great works at Haskell, New Jersey, and their products are at all times ready for the most rigid official inspection. With such facilities and with such a policy directing and stimulating the efforts of its officers and employees, from president to stenographer, at its several great manufacturing plants, its home offices and its branch offices in the leading cities of the Union, it is perhaps not surprising that the Laflin & Rand Powder Company should have given to the world an explosive that should be the equal of all and the superior of many now in use for sporting and military purposes.

EUROPEAN FEELING TOWARD US.

(By Prof. David Kinley in the October Forum.)

The rapid growth of the population of Europe makes our competition all the more severely felt. The increasing numbers cannot all find employment in agriculture, and the need for developing manufactures is all the greater on that account. But, as has been pointed out, our competition retards this development. Checked in this direction, some of the countries of Europe turn their eyes toward colonization as a means of relief for their surplus population. But they complain that here, too, we cut across their path. Our national policy forbids them to acquire territory on the American continent, the only place where there is any left that is worth having. We do not object, of course, to the settlement of Europeans in South America, or to the growth of European trade there. From the point of view of the people of Europe, however, this fact is not an answer to their complaint. Ordinary emigration is an economic and military drain, and they do not wish to continue to educate citizens only to lose them in the prime of life to other countries. As long as we were willing to relieve her of her defectives and incapables, Europe felt less reason for complaining; but now that we refuse to take any but those who are physically and industrially fit, she feels that emigration is a loss without corresponding gain. In countries where every man must do military service, and where national existence depends on the size and efficiency of the army, such a loss of citizens is a matter of some concern.

To prevent it, and at the same time to find markets for their products, the Governments of Europe want colonization under the home flag. They want new territory in which their subjects shall retain their alle-

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giance, while making the new land politically and economically a part of the home country. The colonists would still be available as soldiers, and the industrial and military drain of emigration would be prevented. This is the dream of Europe in the matter of emigration.

The desire of the nations of the Continent for colonies has been strengthened by the recent experience of England. The magnificent exhibition of loyalty on the part of the colonies not only surprised Europe and gave her such an increased respect for England's strength as to put a damper on the desire to interfere in the war, but it also stimulated the desire of several countries for a similar source of strength. Our own expansion has also acted as a stimulant. Moreover something must be allowed for national pride and ambition. We are not the only people who want to "see our flag on every sea," and the spirit of nationality is very strong in Europe just now.

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markedly beneficial in rheumatic gouty, and kidney affections."HIGHLAND SPRING WATER CO.,
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Telephone, 4171-38th Street, NEW YORK.The question as to who will succeed the present
Chief of Ordnance of the Army upon his retirement
early in November is now the chief matter of specula-
tion among officers of the Ordnance and of the Ar-
tillery Corps. As we have mentioned on many occa-
sions several names are prominently spoken of as
likely selections for this important billet; but as yet no
official announcement has been made at the War De-**JACOB REED'S SONS,**1412-1414 Chestnut Street,
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partment. The suggestion of the name of Capt. Wil-
liam Crozier, O. D., has raised the question as to
whether, under the law, it would be possible to select
an officer holding rank below that of lieutenant-colonel.
We are informed that this has been practically de-
cided by the War Department, it being held that any
officer, no matter what his rank, may be selected by
the President to be chief of the department in which
he holds a permanent appointment, but no officer hold-
ing rank in the line below that of lieutenant colonel
may be selected to be a chief of a staff department.
If this is the final official conclusion, as seems probable,
it will be possible to appoint Captain Crozier. In fact,
it is hinted that there is a substantial understanding
that he will be appointed.**A NAUTICAL FABLE.**In the old days of strict churchgoing in New England
there was in each congregation an officer armed with
a long pole who was charged with the duty of keeping
the lively boys in order, and seeing that they did not
disturb the meeting with their pranks. This officer,
which is out of date as a religious institution, appears
to have been revived for the benefit of the Navy, and
occasions have recently been found for its exercise.
There is one boy in the congregation who has so ex-
tremely lively a reputation that it was not thought
best to give the usual warning by prodding with the
pole, when he was guilty of a most serious and unheard
of interference with public worship. He was actually
detected in making faces at a venerable ex-pastor,**The Garlock Packing Co.**136 LIBERTY STREET,
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Steam Pressure.whose unpopularity did not justify an act of disrespect
toward his sacred office. There was only one course
to pursue with this boy and the pole was brought down
with a whack upon his head.To be sure this disturbed the worship more than the
original offense, and deprived the ex-pastor of whatever
good will he might still have retained among the mem-
bers of his old flock.But what else could be done? Discipline is discipline,
and an offense which was so evidently in the nature of
sacrilege was not to be overlooked.That there was no disposition to deal harshly with the
unruly spirits was shown in the case of another big,
good-natured boy who was caught in his first offense, he
never having disturbed the meeting before. A gentle
poke from the pole was sufficient to remind him of his
wrong doing, when he was detected in whispering.There has been so much disturbance in our naval con-
gregation of late, and so much sly whispering, that it
seemed to be imperatively necessary that something
should be done to prevent its continuance. Perhaps the
way chosen by the Assistant Secretary is as good as any.
It certainly relieves his superior of the trouble of look-
ing after the unruly boys and permits him to enjoy his
summer slumbers in peace. And in default of the pres-
ence of an Assistant Secretary his function as monitor
can be exercised by the Chief Clerk of the Navy Depart-
ment, who has on occasion performed the duties for
which the Assistant Secretary is chosen. To be sure it
is rather humiliating to the boys who are not really bad,
but only a little too lively. Perhaps it is necessary,
however, to knock some of the conceit out of them and
show them that a man with a pole, whatever his posi-
tion, is really "a bigger man than old Grant."**SUPERPOSED TURRETS.**There now seems to be very little doubt that the
question of superposed turrets for battleships has been
finally and definitely settled as far as this country is
concerned. The recent action of the Board on Con-
struction in opposing this style of turret is conclusive
as far as it goes, but from an inside source we learn
that there has been a great change of opinion among
officers of the Navy, and now a large majority are
strongly opposed to the type. Many officers who have
been strong advocates of the superposed turret and
who are not inclined to say in so many words that the
type is wrong, are now willing to state that battleships
of the Alabama class are certainly better than those
of the Kearsarge, which are fitted with the super-
posed turret. It is a significant fact that the officers
of the Ordnance Bureau this year opposed the type,
whereas hitherto that bureau had been strongly in
support of it.In a letter addressed to Admiral Bowles Mr. Charles
H. Cramp records his opinion that open barbettes are
preferable to closed turrets, in whose confined and closed
space it is impossible to sight or work the guns satis-
factorily. He quotes officers who served in turrets
during the Spanish War as saying that they would rather
have the entire top removed, leaving the turret com-
pletely open above. One officer stated that he aban-
doned the sighting hood in an 8-inch turret at the bat-
tle of Santiago and lifted the man-hole cover on the top
so that he could stand with his body above the waist
outside of the turret. Topless turrets are of course im-
possible in the superposed system. Mr. Cramp calls at-
tention to the letter he wrote to Secretary Herbert in
1895 condemning the 13-inch gun, and urging the adop-
tion of the 12-inch. He presents a long and well-
reasoned argument to show that there is no adequate
advantage in the increased caliber to justify the neces-
sary increase of 200 tons in the weight of the machinery
for moving the 13-inch gun and its mounts over those
of the 12-inch, and a corresponding increase in the diffi-
culty of manipulation. The tendency in foreign navies
is to decrease movable weights in every possible direc-
tion. The 12-inch gun, as Mr. Cramp thinks, strikes
the happy medium between the desideratum of gun
power on the one hand and practicable moving weights
on the other. Neither the 12-inch nor the 13-inch gun
is of much account, in Mr. Cramp's opinion. There is
no evidence that in the battle of Santiago either of
them hit anything. "Undoubtedly," says Mr. Cramp,
"some of the large projectiles hit the island of Cuba,
but there is nothing to show that they struck any other
object or injured anything." The results at the trial
ground, where the gun is mounted on a stable platform,
and fired at right angles, is no criterion as to its value
when fired at sea from an unstable platform and at an
angle of impact which may be anything but a right
angle. "Now," concludes Mr. Cramp, "with all these
admitted difficulties in the use of large guns in turrets
as we construct them, reducing the power of the gun
as an offensive factor to an extent that makes prac-
tically nothing, I do not see how such a system will be
improved by putting the additional weight and height
of another turret on top of one already overloaded
and cumbersome if not impracticable."

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As we stated in the Army and Navy Journal several months ago would probably be the case, Capt. Wm. Crozier has been selected to be Chief of Ordnance to succeed Gen. Buffington upon his retirement. As there is many a slip between the cup and the lip it is possible that something may happen to prevent the final appointment, but we learn on the best of authority that the selection has been made. The choice of Captain Crozier is in pursuance of the policy of the President and Secretary to vitalize the important Army bureaus by placing young and energetic men at their head. Captain Crozier is an officer of the highest scientific attainments and he will no doubt be able to do much to give increased efficiency to his Department. He declined an appointment as professor at the Military Academy for the reason that he felt he could be of more use to the Service in the Ordnance. It was then understood by those in control at the War Department that he would probably be selected to be the next Chief of Ordnance. The only difficulty seemed to be as to the construction of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, providing for the appointment of chiefs of staff departments or corps. We understand that this has been settled by a decision which says that any officer holding permanent rank in a staff corps or department is eligible to be selected as chief of his department, no matter what his rank, but no officer of the line holding rank below that of Lieutenant Colonel can be selected to be at the head of any staff department or corps.

This number of the Army and Navy Journal contains in all thirty pages. Four of these are devoted to the index of our last volume, and will be found in the center of the paper. With them are two pages numbered "109A" and "109B." These pages run on to page 110. We were not able to number them in series, as they were inserted after a portion of the paper was printed, to make room for our report of the proceedings of the Schley Court of Inquiry. This report we intend to make sufficiently full to enable each reader to follow the case for himself and reach his own conclusions as to the bearing of the testimony. The hearing thus far suggests one thing, certainly: this is, that some one is responsible for having thrown wide open the door of entrance to the confidences of the Navy, such as are usually kept from too prying eyes. What good is to result from this we leave others to say. Fortunately, the questions for determination are before a court composed of the officers of the Navy best fitted to sift the truth out of conflicting statements, to reconcile differences of recollection, wherever this is possible, and to reach a just and what should be a final conclusion as to the truth of the whole matter. They are able from their personal knowledge of the character of individual witnesses to make due allowance for the personal factor, and by virtue of their perfect acquaintance with the routine of the Service to determine what is trivial and what is important.

The School of Application of the Marine Corps at the Marine Headquarters, Washington, D. C., will reopen shortly with a class of some twelve or more first and second lieutenants of the corps. It is the desire of the officers interested to enlarge the scope and operation of this fine school, and with this end in view the course of study will be measurably increased the coming session. Among the additions which are in contemplation is a thorough course of torpedo instruction, with constant reference to the work of the torpedo school at Newport. The lines upon which the course of torpedo instruction will be based will correspond in some particulars to that

which has been carried out at Davids Island for the Army. The details, however, of the Marine course will be more nearly those in vogue at Newport. The value of such a course of instruction for the younger officers of the Marine Corps cannot be overestimated, and Secretary Long is much in favor of this method of carrying war instruction into the vitals of the Naval Service. Much interest is taken in this matter by the older officers of the Marine Corps, and without exception it has the support of the corps.

It has been decided by the Navy Department that prior to the beginning of the winter cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron the battleships Massachusetts and Alabama, and possibly some other ships, will go to the New York Navy Yard and undergo rather extensive repairs. The ships will not go out of commission, but will be simply laid up for a comparatively short time. None of the officers will be detached. The placing out of actual service of these ships will, of course, only be temporary and will not involve the hauling down of Rear Admiral Higginson's flag, which, if necessary, can be transferred to a smaller ship. At the present time the North Atlantic Squadron is engaged in target practice and evolutions off the Virginia Capes. It is intended that all of the fleet shall be in readiness for its winter cruise by the first of December. The Massachusetts and Kearsarge are, it is said, jointly testing their guns with the idea of determining by actual experience the relative value of the superposed and ordinary types of turrets. Although nothing is officially stated at the Navy Department relative to the tests, it is hinted that the superposed turrets of the latter vessel have not proved to be as completely successful as was hoped by their adherents. Apropos of superposed turrets, it will be remembered that the Secretary of the Navy several months ago called for the opinions of a large number of leading Naval officers on the question. About fifty replies have been received, with a result that the vote of officers generally stands about the same against the superposed turrets as did the vote of the Board on Construction. The Secretary has not yet decided the question, but there is now little doubt that he will finally rule against any further construction with superposed turrets.

A new Army recruiting circular has been issued from the Adjutant General's office. Applicants for first enlistment must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, of good character and temperate habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read, and write the English language. No person under 18 years of age will be enlisted or re-enlisted, and minors between the ages of 18 and 21 years must not be enlisted without the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian. Original enlistments will be confined to persons who are citizens of the United States, or who have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens thereof. Married men will be enlisted only upon the approval of a regimental commander, or other proper commanding officer. For Infantry and Coast Artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches, and weight not less than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds and not more than one hundred and ninety (190) pounds. For Cavalry and Field Artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet ten inches, and weight not to exceed one hundred and sixty-five (165) pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed for these arms, but the chest measures must be satisfactory. A variation not exceeding a fraction of an inch in height is permissible if the applicant is in good health and desirable as a recruit. The term of enlistment is for three years.

Up to the time of our going to press two races had been concluded for the America's Cup off Sandy Hook, both of them being won by the American yacht Columbia, over Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, after a close and gallant struggle. In the first race, sailed on Sept. 28, which was 15 miles to windward and return, the Shamrock led to and around the outer mark. In the run home the Columbia caught the Shamrock, and for 15 miles both yachts sailed side by side. Finally when near home the Columbia drew a little ahead and won the race by 37 seconds. Added to this was the time allowance, which gave her the victory by 1 minute and 20 seconds. The second race, sailed Oct. 3, was over a triangular course of 30 miles, in just the weather the Shamrock people had been hoping for, a stiff wind and a smooth sea. The Shamrock led to the first mark, the Columbia holding her close. On the next two legs the Columbia took the lead and held it, beating the Shamrock by actual time 2 minutes and 52 seconds, and by 3 minutes and 35 seconds corrected time.

The Secretary of War has made an allotment of \$100,000 for the purpose of preparing the military post at Washington barracks for the use and occupation of the Army War College, the School of National Defense and the Engineer School of Application. Classes in the proposed War College and School of National Defense will be composed of honor graduates of the existing infantry and cavalry and artillery schools at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Monroe, respectively. The \$100,000 allotment is to be devoted to the improvement of the arsenal grounds and the erection of a few necessary buildings. It is the intention of the Secretary of War to make Washington barracks a model military post, so that it shall be the finest of its kind in this country and the War College the best post graduate military

school in the world. There are fifty-seven acres of land in this military reservation and the plans of the War Department contemplate their development and improvement with a view to their forming part of the general park system of the District of Columbia.

Col. William H. Bisbee, 13th Infantry, who has been appointed a Brigadier General, was born in Rhode Island and entered the service as a private, 18th U. S. Inf., in September, 1861. His first commission was that of 2d Lieutenant in the 18th Inf. in June, 1862. During the Civil War he received the brevet of First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and the brevet of Captain for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga. Colonel Bisbee was among the officers recommended for a Brigadier Generalship at the time of the passage last winter of the Army Reorganization Act. He was recommended by Major General Arthur MacArthur and Major General Loyd Wheaton as a result of his service in Luzon.

According to the last advices received from Commander Sargent affairs on the Panama Isthmus have become considerably quieter since the arrival at Panama of the Iowa, and at Colon of the Machias. The average South American filibuster seems to hold in wholesome dread the war vessels of this country, and while ready enough to compare the "Republica del Sud" with the "Republica Grande del Norte" to the advantage of the former, when it comes to the pinch of actual interference with the "Republica Grande" the question assumes quite another phase, and the influence of the United States becomes a potent factor in the settlement of the questions constantly arising in those disturbed portions of the earth's surface. Respect for beneficent strength is a marked characteristic of all weak nations and peoples.

The feeling at the Navy Department is that armor will no longer delay the construction of ships for the Navy. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance has recently received written assurances from the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Company that they will shortly begin supplying the Government with 500 tons a month. This is a much larger supply than they have been furnishing, and it is said that both of the companies will be forced to greatly enlarge their plants to meet the demands. However, it is expected that the outlay on their part will be more than repaid by the additional contracts which they will undoubtedly get this year.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Peter C. Deming, formerly Commissary of Volunteers, has been denied by the court of Kansas, and an appeal has been taken by his attorneys. As we stated in our issue of Sept. 28, Lieutenant Colonel Crowder of the Judge Advocate General's Department has been ordered to Leavenworth to represent the War Department. The final action in the case is being awaited with great interest by the entire Army, as upon it rest many other cases of Volunteers who have been tried and convicted by courts composed partly or in whole of Regular officers.

Writing in the "Medical Record," Dr. Medwin Leale treats of some ultimate results of gunshot wounds caused by Mauser bullets during the Spanish War. He reports fifteen cases in all. It is interesting to note that, in thirteen cases, owing to the great velocity, the rapid rotary action, the hardness of the outer shells, the shape and weight of the bullets, and the long ranges, most of the wounds healed rapidly without suppuration. The author's experience and that of others show that the change to the use of small-bore rifles has proved to be a great blessing in modern warfare.

The announcement made in the Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 28 to the effect that 18,000 of the 42,000 men now in the Philippines are to be ordered home within the year has caused great satisfaction among the families and friends of officers and men who are in regiments apt to be among those which will be relieved before next September. The recent catastrophe in the Philippines will not, it is said, affect the decision of the Department to order the return to the United States of a portion of the troops now in the Philippines.

The test of field guns in order to determine the best for official adoption by our Army will be begun at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds Oct. 10, when the ballistic tests will be made. We have already published a list of the guns which have been entered in the test, which is to be under the direction of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Boards to report upon the best methods for the defense of the important harbors of the Philippine Islands, and the defense of Pearl Harbor and the harbor of Honolulu, have been ordered to convene at Manila and Honolulu. The details of officers for these boards will be found under our Army head.

Orders will be issued by the War Department next week providing for the organization, under the sixth increment, of ten new companies of Artillery. These companies will be numbered from 116 to 126.

Recruiting for Field Artillery is now being prosecuted in the Department of the East with much success.

SEVERE LOSS IN SAMAR.

While in our issue of Sept. 7, discussing "Unrest in the Southern Islands," we spoke of the uncertain state of affairs in Samar, we were scarcely prepared for such news from that island as was contained in the despatch from General Chaffee, on Sept. 29, announcing the killing of nearly half a hundred members of Company C, of the 9th Regt., that gallant organization which was so badly cut up in China. This disaster is all things considered the most severe one that has befallen our troops in the history of the Filipino war. General Chaffee's despatch was as follows:

Manila, Sept. 30, 1901.

"Hughes reports the following received from Bassey, Samar: 24 men, Company C, 9th Regt., U. S. Inf., 11 wounded, have just arrived from Balangiga, remainder company killed. Insurgents secured all company supplies and all rifles except 3. Company was attacked during breakfast morning Sept. 28; Company, 72 strong; Officers, Thomas W. Connell, Captain; Edward A. Bumpus, 1st Lieut.; Major R. S. Griswold, Surgeon. Investigation will be made." CHAFFEE."

The next official report was received in this form, in response to a despatch from the War Department, requesting full particulars:

"A. G. O., Manila, Oct. 1.

"With reference to your telegram of 30th ult., will cable news missing enlisted men as soon as ascertained. Company was rushed about six o'clock morning, large party bolomen, about 400; General Hughes thinks surprise due confidence Commanding Officer assertions friendship from natives; result investigation cabled as soon as obtained. CHAFFEE."

Up to noon of Friday, Oct. 4, the War Department had received no official report of the names of those killed in Samar, the announcement of casualties being confined to the brief despatches given above.

The following is the muster roll of Co. C, 9th Inf., which has suffered this blow:

Samuel F. Whippis,
John Carroll,
James M. Randles,
August F. Perezeng,
Alfred R. Davis,
Frank Betron,
James R. Burton,
Geo. F. Markley,
John D. Closson,
John F. Martin,
Henry J. Scharer,
Sylvester Burke,
James Pickett,
Charles Samelson,
Frank McCormick,
Robert L. Booth,
Gustav F. Schultze,
Ladislaus Garcia,
John L. Covington,
Joseph R. Marr,
George Allen,
Samuel Allison,
John D. Armani,
Lito Armani,
John W. Aydelotte,
Thomas E. Baird,
Mack T. Bates,
Walter J. Bertholf,
George Bony,
John D. Burker,
Aaron J. Burke,
Wm. Burke,
James L. Cain,
Geo. M. Chardonneau,
Henry Claas,
Roland T. Clark,
Richard Considine,
Martin Coyne,
Chas. E. Davis,
Albert B. DeGraffenreid,
Guy C. Dennis,
Byron Dent,
Will Denton,
Geo. L. DeVore,
Patrick J. Dobbins,
Cornelius F. Donahue,
Daniel J. Donovan,
Charles J. Downey,
Jerry J. Driscoll,
Eli Fitzgerald,
William F. Gibbs,
Deibert Gibson,

John Gallagher,
Adolph Gamlin,
Joseph I. Godon,
Watson B. Hendry,
John L. Hartley,
Taylor B. Hickman,
Harry H. Hull,
Arnold Irish,
Albert B. Keller,
Sherman S. Kelley,
Joseph O. Kleinmampi,
Richard Long,
Henry W. Manire,
Charles F. Marak,
James Martin,
James F. McDermott,
Charles E. McGilligan,
Charles H. Meeker,
George E. Meyers,
John H. Miller,
Daniel S. Mullins,
Clifford M. Mumby,
Andrew C. Neilson,
Daniel O'Neill,
James O'Neill,
Owen F. O'Neill,
Evel Peters,

John Powers,
Philo J. Prosser,
Thermistocles Qula,
Ernest U. Ralston,
Chris F. Recard,
Frederick Schechterle,
Leonard P. Schley,
Floyd J. Schoemaker,
Evans South,
Robert Sproull,
Charles E. Sterling,
Homer Stewart,
Anthony Steel,
Earl E. Stubbs,
Carl E. Swanson,
Herman Trapp,
Joseph Turner,
John Uthop,
Frank Vobayda,
Melvin M. Walls,
John Wannebo,
Christian S. Williams,
Claude C. Wingo,
John S. Wolfe,
Harry M. Wood,

Cable advices touching the cutting up of Company C give no connected account of the fight. Sergt. Markley and a private of Company C, in one account, are said to have escaped across the bay of Tanuan to Leyte, making a report of the affair. According to this report 400 bolomen attacked the garrison of Balangiga, who were at breakfast, and were without their arms. It is always wise to await the official despatches before accepting as true the newspaper reports, which are in such cases grossly exaggerated and alarming. It was so in the case of the capture of Lieutenant Gillmore and Captain Shields, and it is as likely to prove the same now.

The successful attack on Co. C, 9th Inf., has brought into prominence General Lucban, the insurgent leader in Samar. He is a Tagal of medium height, and 46 years old. He was a wife and two children living in Hong Kong. An American soldier, long a prisoner in Lucban's hands, says he has the reputation of treating his captives with great severity, especially the natives, at one time decapitating a large number. When last heard from Lucban was believed to command about 200 riflemen, and 400 bolomen, the former supplied with a miscellaneous assortment of fire-arms. Lucban was active in the early Philippine Congress, and took a prominent part in the hostilities around Manila at the outbreak of the war.

Samar is the third largest island, after Luzon and Mindanao, in the Philippine Archipelago, containing 5,040 square miles. It lies directly south of Luzon, being separated from it by only a narrow channel. Its inhabitants have been among the most persistent in their opposition to American authority. Samar has a population of less than 200,000, including 10,000 native refugees who live an independent existence in the hills.

Catbalogan is the chief city of the island, and Catubig is a place of some prominence. It was at the latter place that one of the worst company losses of the war was experienced in April, 1900, when 31 men of Co. H, 43d Vol. Inf., sustained an attack of 500 insurgents from April 14 to April 19 until rescued by reinforcements. Of the American party 18 were killed and five wounded. An interesting account of this fight will be found in our issue of June 9, 1900, page 974. In this fight the rebels set fire to the barracks, and compelled the Americans to take to the open. This they did, by running under a heavy fire to the shore, where they threw up trenches with their bayonets.

Our forces had been in the Philippines a long time before they made any attempt at its occupation. A detachment of the 43d Vol. Inf., under Col. Arthur Murray,

made a landing on Jan. 27, 1900, as a result of Gen. Kobbe's directions. The fact that the island was transferred on May 7 last from the Department of Southern Luzon to the Department of the Visayas has given rise to the impression that our first occupation was only about 4 months ago. Then the Third Squadron of the Ninth Cavalry, the Second Squadron of the Tenth, the entire 1st Infantry, and the Second Battalion of the Ninth Infantry were assigned for service there.

On June 13 last Capt. Carpenter, of the 10th Cav., reported that he had scouted the country assigned to him, destroying large quantities of rice and hemp. Two days later the commanding officer at Laguan reported that sixty-eight men of Companies A and B, 1st Inf., had burned many shacks and warehouses, and had destroyed a small factory for making ammunition. On July 9 Second Lieut. Townsend, 1st Inf., reported an expedition concluding in an attack on the insurgents, in which thirty were killed, the only injury to our forces being the slight wounding of Lieut. Townsend. The record is interspersed with numerous captures, notably that of July 22, when two native lieutenants and 91 soldiers surrendered, with 25 rifles, two small brass cannons and 75 bolos. Major J. C. Gilmore, Jr., of the 43d Vol. Inf., reported several months ago that the natives of the island were not in favor of war, but were compelled to join the insurgent forces or be killed, and that a gunboat to patrol the north coast to keep the Tagalogs of Luzon from crossing over to that island would be highly desirable.

Three officers of the Army are among those reported to have been engaged in the fight at Balangiga. The following officers:

Capt. Thomas W. Connell was born in New York and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, June 12, 1894, being assigned at 2nd Lieut. in the 5th Inf. He was transferred to the 9th Inf. Sept. 18, 1894, and was promoted 1st Lieut. April 23, 1898. He served in Cuba during the Spanish War until August 1899, then in New York and again in 1899 in Cuba. He went to China in May, 1901, and thence to the Philippines. He reached his Captaincy Feb. 2, 1901. First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus was born in Massachusetts and received an appointment as 2nd Lieut. in the 21st Inf. July 9, 1898, while a private in Battery A, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. After six months' service at Plattsburg Barracks he was sent to China and then to the Philippines. His commission as 1st Lieut. dates from July 8, 1899. Major Richard S. Griswold, surgeon U. S. V., was born in Connecticut, and after six months' service in the Connecticut Volunteers during the Spanish War, entered the United States Volunteer Army and was sent to the Philippines. He comes from an old Connecticut family, and his home was in Lyme. No official despatches from General Chaffee have been received announcing any deaths, the reports of fatalities having appeared in the newspapers only.

SOCIAL MARTYRDOM AT MANILA.

(From the Manila American.)

No one can ever suggest that men are not patient and long-suffering after attending a full-dress affair in Manila, viewing them in this sweltering climate undergoing all of the tortures of high collars, tight boots, and heavy dress suits. The fortitude they display and the sad, sweet smile with which they try to beguile the observer into believing that the height of their earthly happiness is just attained, is truly pathetic. I can hardly understand why all this misery is necessary. To my way of thinking a man is fully as much a thing of beauty and a joy forever in white duck, and they do look so comfortable.

It is doubtless necessary that the poor Filipino be taught a few things, but my private opinion thus expressed, is, that if the garden of Eden had been located on the Island of Luzon the fig leaf would still be quite the proper caper.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Col. Juliano Panganiban, a captain, a lieutenant and twenty men with 14 Mausers, 9 Remingtons, one Krag, two Remington carbines, and 375 rounds of ammunition, on Aug. 13, surrendered near Lugos, Batangas, to Capt. M. F. Smith, 20th Inf. This was part of Malvar's force under immediate control of Gonzales. The oath of allegiance was administered to the prisoners and they were released.

During the month of July there were surrendered to Co. H, of the 26th Inf., at the pueblo of Ligao, thirty-three rifles, one shotgun and one revolver, a creditable showing for one company and a favorable indication of the sentiments of the natives in that locality.

The recent captures and surrenders in Batangas province go to show that "edges and corners" were being knocked off Malvar's command. That Malvar is hard pushed in the matter of obtaining supplies as well as in keeping his men beyond the range of American guns, there can be no question. The Batangas towns, from which he obtained supplies, have been closed against him, and that help being cut off he turned to the Lake district. But there he was anticipated, and without any fuss or fanfare on the part of the troops that district was also closed in the quietest and most unostentatious manner against him. When Malvar's officers come into the towns to obtain supplies but then change their minds and surrender, it would appear that considerable disorganization must be taking place in the rebel leader's forces, and when taking their cue from General Canles they refuse to allow their men to accept payment for the arms they turn in on surrender, it argues that conditions with them out in the field must be such that they prefer peace at any price. The lack of supplies, in the opinion of the Manila "Times," will solve the question of further resistance.

An apparent clash between military and civil authorities much excited the Manila press on Aug. 25. A civilian but a military prisoner named Calloway was put aboard the transport Grant for deportation to the States. An attorney had secured a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court. The Sheriff served it on Col. Tully McCrea, in command of the Cuartel de Espana where Calloway was incarcerated. The Colonel advised the Sheriff to see General Chaffee. The Sheriff said that was not his business. The prisoner was bundled aboard the Grant, but later by order of General Chaffee was brought back ashore, the order of the court not having reached the Commanding General till Calloway had been put on the ship. This missing of connections was magnified by the local papers into a "conflict between dual authority," etc.

The Manila "Times" of Aug. 25 said: "Lieut. Junius L. Boyle, formerly an officer of the 32d Vol. Inf., and now in command of a company of Macabebe scouts stationed at Macabebe in Pampanga province, is leaving on the transport Grant for the States, owing to the news

of the death of his father, Juan Boyle, at Kearney, Neb. Mr. Boyle, Sr., was, perhaps, the most prominent Democrat in Nebraska, where he is widely known as one of the State's ablest politicians. Lieutenant Boyle leaves many friends behind."

The U. S. A. tug Syracuse arrived from Batangas at Manila on Aug. 9. It had as passengers under guard of four soldiers, in command of a corporal, two natives accused of the murder of Lieutenant Stockton of the old D Battery, 1st Artillery. The prisoners, bound in heavy shackles, were brought ashore under guard and placed in confinement.

According to mail advices Private Duncan of Co. B, 3d Inf., was murdered recently at Calocan, a few miles from Manila. It was the custom of the men to bathe at a well near the quarters. One night Duncan was the only man to go for a bath. He did not return, and some hours after his body was found on the railroad track. He had been stabbed once in the heart and had been nearly beheaded as if with a blow from a bolo. No clue to his murderer was found.

Lieut. O. P. M. Hazzard, of the 3d Cav., arrived in Manila on Aug. 23, from Mindoro, whither he accompanied the military expedition some weeks before. He reported no serious conflicts with the insurgents, who were keeping well out of range of the American troops. The troops had been on several expeditions after the Mindoro insurgents but always found their camps and quarters deserted. These they have of course destroyed. On one occasion a band was sighted but succeeded in making off. The main camp of the insurgents in Mindoro had been located. Lieutenant Hazzard did not think the pacification of Mindoro would be as hard to accomplish as was at first generally supposed.

The Manila Board of Health has moved from its old location in the City Hall to larger quarters. Major L. M. Maus, U. S. A., the head of the Board of Health, has a gigantic task before him in the thorough reorganization of his department, which will operate, as far as practicable, throughout the entire Archipelago, having its offices in every town and city of any size in these islands. In the first place the Insular Board of Health will be organized, with headquarters in Manila. An important feature in the work of this board will be the careful selection and appointment of efficient sanitary inspectors. The material from which to select is raw in the extreme, and thus the difficulty of obtaining really practical and efficient men for the work is increased tenfold but, says the Manila "Times," "Colonel Maus is a man of wonderful energy, and his powers of organization will, no doubt, overcome this difficulty, and the best practical material will be secured."

The Insular Board being completely organized and operating, the next matter which will have its attention will be the institution of Provincial Boards, and so on till the establishment of Municipal Boards is effected. The sanitation of large cities in the Orient calls for very close attention, for Orientals are not noted for cleanliness. Colonel Maus has the situation well in hand. His department has already done much good work for this city, says one scribe, and it is the intention of the Board of Health, so far as in its power lies, to make Manila, and all other cities in the Archipelago, as healthy as cities can be made.

The Manila "New American" of Aug. 18 said: "The Army and Navy Club is looking for new quarters. The quartermaster's department has decided to make other use of the building now occupied by the Club. According to present arrangements the Army and Navy Club will move into the building at the corner of Calle Paciao and Calle Santa Portenciana in the Walled City. This is now occupied only by the Mining Bureau and is owned by the Government. The Mining Bureau takes up only a small portion of the building, which is a large one, surrounding a beautiful court filled with shrubbery and trees. The building now occupied by the Army and Navy Club, according to that paper, would be fitted up for the transient use of officers visiting Manila. "Such a building has long been needed," it says, "as at present officers are obliged to pay high rates at the local hotels and cannot be readily found when wanted."

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

The second national encampment of the Spanish-American War Veterans convened at the 74th Regiment armory, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1901. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Willis J. Hulings of Pennsylvania, Commander-in-Chief. In his address General Hulings reviewed the marvelous growth of the order throughout the country, stating that over two hundred and eighty camps had been chartered during his administration, extending over forty States and territories of the Union, and fittingly referred to the dastardly assault upon President McKinley's life. The report of Adjutant General William C. Liller was then read and adopted; it showed that the organization was progressing at a very gratifying rate. In his report Adjutant General Liller recommended the creation of life membership; the adoption of the khaki uniform as the uniform of the order; the organization of a national ladies' aid society, similar to the Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R.; the consolidation of all Spanish-American war societies in one general society, and urged a more general observance of Memorial Day.

The following States were represented: Departments of Arizona, New Mexico, Arkansas, Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin. Two hundred and forty-eight delegates were in attendance.

Comrade Thos. E. Stanley of Dwight, Ill., placed at the disposal of the national association the sum of \$500, to be annually distributed as first and second prizes for competitive drills between drill teams composed of members of the association, to take effect at the next annual encampment. The Commander-in-Chief was authorized to carry out the provisions thereof and appoint a committee to prepare suitable drill regulations.

Mayor Conrad Diehl, of Buffalo, on Sept. 11 extended the hospitality of the city. General Hulings delivered an eloquent address on the American Volunteer soldiery. A short recess was then taken to witness exhibition drills given by the drill team of Guy V. Henry Camp 62, of Dwight, Ill.

The following officers were elected, viz.: Commander-in-Chief, Col. James H. Coryell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Col. William M. Kirby, Auburn, N. Y.; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Col. T. E. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn. The following appointments on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief were made: Adjutant General, William C. Liller, Lancaster, Pa.; Quartermaster General, Edward J. Dimmick, Chicago, Ill.; Inspector General, Russell B. Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.; Judge Advocate General, Clay C. Macdonald, St. Joseph, Mo.; Surgeon General, Francis J.

Adams, Great Falls, Mont.; Commissary General, Stephen O. Smith, Asheville, N. C.; Chief of Engineers, Richard Henry Savage, New York city; Chief Muster- ing Officer, C. Winfield Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; Chief Signal Officer, Wm. E. Mickle, Jr., Mobile, Ala.; Chief of Ordnance, Lewis E. Tuttle, Dover, N. H.; Chief of Artillery, William J. Fife, Tacoma, Wash.; Chaplain-in- Chief, Charles H. Jones, Bayonne, N. J.

All official correspondence, etc., should be addressed to the Adjutant General, William C. Liller, Lancaster, Pa. General Hulings urged the committee on legislation to memorialize the various States and Territories to pass prohibitive legislation against the indiscriminate use of the United States Army or Navy uniform by unauthorized persons, and the desecration of the national flag. The committee were instructed to do so. A rising vote of thanks was then extended to the retiring officers, Mayor Diehl, of Buffalo, and Col. George C. Fox and the members of the 74th Regiment for the use of their armory. Indianapolis was then selected as the place for holding the next annual encampment.

LAUNCH OF THE NAVAL VESSELS.

The United States cruiser Cleveland was launched from the yards of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, on Sept. 28, in the presence of thousands of spectators. The launch was a highly successful one in every respect, and Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Hanna, christened the vessel, which slid into her natural element in 15 seconds. Immediately after the launching a banquet was served in the large hall over the company's office, there being about 100 guests present. It is estimated that there were over 5,000 strangers brought to Bath by the transportation companies to witness the launching. Senator Hanna and his party were the guests of Mrs. Thomas W. Hyde, at Elmhurst, who gave a reception in their honor. The Cleveland is one of the six sheathed protected cruisers authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1899. The principal dimensions are as follows: Waterline length, 292 feet; over all length, 302 feet 9 inches; beam, moulded, 43 feet 3 3/4 inches; mean draught in normal condition, 15 feet 9 inches; corresponding displacement, 3,200 tons; speed, 16 1/2 knots.

A launch in every way a success was that of the torpedo boat Wilkes, from the shipyard of Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, Morris Heights, New York, on Sept. 28. The boat was christened by Miss Harriet E. Rankin, a 13-year-old granddaughter of the late Admiral Wilkes, for whom the boat is named. Miss Rankin was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. A. E. Rankin, J. Wilkes Rankin and A. E. Rankin, Jr., all of Hartford, Conn.; J. Renwick Wilkes, of Charlotte, N. C., a nephew of Admiral Wilkes; Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Smedberg, Mrs. W. B. Martin and Miss Mary M. Martin, all of New York city, and General and Mrs. Palmer, of Brooklyn. The representatives of the United States Government present were Capt. L. W. Robinson, Lieut. A. Moritz, Lieut. W. W. Buchanan and Naval Constructor Lawrence Spear. The new boat is a sister ship to the Bailey, and is 175 feet over all, 17 feet beam, 105 tons, 3,000 horse-power, of 26 1/2 knots contracted speed, propelled by two sets of triple expansion engines having four cylinders and three Seabury boilers of 250 pounds pressure. The official trial over the Government course off Newport is expected to take place some time next month.

RETURN OF THE CONCORD.

After an absence of four years the U. S. S. Concord, Commander G. Blocklinger, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 28. She was in service in Manila Bay and along the coasts of the Archipelago until last February, and then went to Hong Kong and Amoy, and, after calling at Yokohama, sailed for Alaska. In July last the cruiser unexpectedly arrived at Seattle, Captain Knox having been taken ill, and the command of the vessel devolving upon Lieutenant Commander Henry Minett. Commander Blocklinger was ordered to her from the East, and returned to Alaska with the Concord, sailing from Seattle on Aug. 3. After touching at Dutch Harbor, the Concord made a survey of Kyska Bay, on the island of the same name, about five hundred miles from Dutch Harbor, later surveying the Bay of Waterfalls, on Adaka Island, to determine their relative merits as sites for the proposed coal station. At Kyska great schools of the finest food fish were found including salmon, halibut, flounder, cod and hake. Lieutenant Sticht, with twenty men, using nets and hook and line, caught 3,040 of these fish in one day, some of the salmon weighing fourteen pounds. The officers and crew also enjoyed frequent messes of the toothsome ptarmigan. At the Bay of Waterfalls, named from a series of small cascades, the men also found good fishing, catching 500 salmon trout, many of five pounds' weight, in a few hours. The anchorage is poor at the Bay of Waterfalls, but the harbor is easy of access. Neither harbor is far from the great circle route often followed by steamers bound to or from Japan. The Concord met unusually severe weather on the way down from Dutch Harbor. It was necessary to use oil bags to prevent seas from boarding the vessel.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Bids for the construction of new buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., call for six infantry barracks and one for the band; one artillery barracks, one stable, gun shed and guard house and a blacksmith shop for a battery of field artillery; one set of bachelor officers' quarters, to provide accommodations for twenty-four officers; fourteen sets of lieutenants' quarters; alterations and additions to the infantry barracks, which are to provide accommodations for one battalion of Engineers, and the repair and reconstruction of porches around the barracks immediately north of the headquarters building fronting the main parade, known as cavalry barracks, as well as the building occupied by cavalry facing the guard house. It is the purpose of the War Department to have the buildings completed at the earliest possible date and contracts will be awarded as much with reference to the shortness of time in which construction can be completed as to price. The infantry barracks will be placed along Pope avenue west of Grant avenue, facing toward Merritt lake. The extensive tract of land between Merritt lake and the new quarters will be graded almost to the level of Grant avenue for an infantry parade and will require the removal of nearly a half million cubic yards of earth. The garrison proposed for Fort Leavenworth will consist of one regiment of infantry, three batteries of artillery, four troops of cavalry, four companies of infantry and a detachment of the Signal Corps, amounting in all to 3,096 men. In addition to the number of officers belonging to these organizations there will be something like a hundred student officers assigned for a course of instruction, and with the instructors the total number of officers to be on duty at the post when the school is ready for business will be not less than 300. Bids for the construction of the new buildings will be opened during the present month.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Riley, Kan., is at Watch Hill, R. I.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., visiting in New York at present, is quartered at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Lieut. L. T. Boiesau, Art. Corps, who left Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 30, joined this week at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Lieut. Lanning Parsons, 4th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is visiting at Brinkhaven, Ohio.

Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from a pleasant trip to Forts Robinson and Niobrara, Nebraska.

Capt. E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival in New York from Havana, to spend a few months' leave in the United States.

Lieut. C. A. Seane, 3d U. S. Cav., left Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, for San Francisco, thence to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Lieut. B. A. Watkins, 15th Inf., a recent arrival at Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, N. Y., has taken over manifold duties at that post.

Secretary of the Navy Long was called to Hingham, Mass., this week by the serious illness of his daughter, who lately returned from Colorado.

Capt. A. B. Scott, 13th U. S. Inf., has assumed temporary command of Fort McPherson, Ga., during the illness of Col. J. W. French, 22d Inf.

Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., this week and left to join the 86th Company at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Medical Inspector P. M. Rixey, U. S. N., left Canton, Ohio, Oct. 1, for Washington. He says that Mrs. McKinley's condition is good, and that she is bearing up well.

Major Gen. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., accompanied by Capt. E. Landon, A. D. C., visited Forts Schuyler and Totten, N. Y., on Oct. 1 and inspected troops and fortifications.

Col. Henry C. Cook, U. S. A., retired, residing at the Millen House, Fall River, Mass., celebrated his 64th birthday on Sept. 29. He was retired June 30, 1898, for disability.

Brigadier General Heywood, U. S. M. C., visited the Navy Yard, New York, on Sept. 27, and inspected the barracks. Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief, also paid a visit to the Navy Yard and inspected the steam engineer's department.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Burbank invite their friends to the wedding reception of their daughter Alice White, who is to marry Mr. Laurence Tweedy on Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1901, at Fort Hancock, N. J. The reception is to be from 4:30 to 6 o'clock p. m.

Col. Chas. A. Dempsey, 30th U. S. Inf., just retired from active service, will not reach his 64th birthday until Nov. 15, 1908. He was graduated from West Point in 1865, is a Virginian, and has a distinguished military record. He was promoted to Colonel, March 4, 1901.

Rear Admiral A. P. Tadema, Capt. Y. Wenholdt and Naval Constructor Yhr. H. Rappard, of the Hague, representing the Navy of the Netherlands, visited Washington this week and from there go to Long Island to witness a practical test of the Holland submarine torpedo boat.

Lieut. Edwin A. Jones, U. S. M. C., has been detached from duty at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and directed to proceed to Washington and report for duty at the Washington Navy Yard. Lieutenant Jones will be assigned quarters at the Marine Barracks at the last named point.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held in Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 8 and 9. The headquarters will be at the Galt House, and the meetings at the Board of Trade Hall. The annual oration will be delivered by Col. A. Blakesley on the night of Oct. 8.

Lieut. M. M. Mills, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., has become the post "Poobah," having taken over the duties of Adjutant, Librarian, Recruiting Officer, in charge of schools, Quartermaster, Summary Court, and Signal Officer, truly enough for one officer in these days of returns and reports.

One of the interesting sales of the past week in New York city was that of No. 22 East Seventy-eighth street, a four-story dwelling house, once occupied and owned by General Custer. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, his widow, sold it in 1891, to Daniel D. Freedman for \$20,000. Mr. Freedman sold the house to the present owner.

Ex-Capt. John M. Neall, formerly in command of Troop D, 4th U. S. Cav., who was dismissed from the Army in July, 1899, has been convicted in the U. S. District Court of San Francisco, Cal., of forging the name of Col. F. M. Cox, U. S. Paymaster, to a voucher for \$450, the property of Pvt. John Cranson of his troop.

Civil Engineer E. P. Goodrich, U. S. N., after an examination of Drydock No. 2 at the Navy Yard, New York, on Sept. 25, said that the leaks in the dock were not serious. He said the cracks would eventually be stopped up by the water washed into them by the action of the water. He felt that the dock would stand the test of winter weather without suffering any and effects.

General Corbin was greatly surprised to find our soldiers in the Philippines in such excellent health. He saw but two officers who were suffering from the effects of the climate. Our men are not only in good health but are also in good spirits, and everybody is particularly hopeful of great things in the Philippines in the future. It will take time. The millennium will not come, he said, in a few days. It is going to come to the Filipinos, however, in the next five or six years.

Miss Frances West has been selected by Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, to christen the superb new cruiser Des Moines, to be launched next November at the shipyards in Quincy, Mass. Miss West is one of the belles of Des Moines. Her father, Harry West, is very wealthy and his family are social leaders in the Des Moines fashionable set. A notable delegation will accompany Miss West and her family to the East for the launching. In addition to the Governor and his staff, the City Council and heads of various departments will be present.

It is reported that officers of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union have decided to send a representative to the Philippines to do temperance work among the soldiers and to collect evidence against the canteen. Mrs. H. H. Faxton of Ann Arbor, Mich., was selected at a meeting of the Executive Committee in Evanston. She will devote all her time to the work and will stay two years. She will attend the national convention of the W. C. T. U. at Fort Worth, Texas, on Oct. 15, and will leave there for the western coast, sailing for the Orient about Nov. 15.

A daughter was born to the wife of Surgeon P. A. Lovering, U. S. V., at Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 6.

Lieut. E. W. Hartnett, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., left Governors Island, N. Y., Sept. 30, on a short leave of absence.

Lieut. J. J. Lipop, Art. Corps, left Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 28, to join his company at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Lieut. A. S. Odell, 11th Cav., recently at Fort Myer, Va., has joined Troop A of his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieut. H. T. Matthews, Art. Corps, lately at San Francisco, Cal., has arrived in the East for duty at Fort Mott, N. J.

Mrs. J. C. Happersett and her daughters Louise and Cornelia are located at 1216 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Mrs. Frederick A. Traut, wife of Lieutenant Traut, U. S. N., and her little daughter are to spend the winter in Philadelphia at 905 Clinton street.

Mrs. A. D. Schenck and her daughter, Mrs. L. A. Guillemet, are visiting relatives in Baltimore, and have for present address 2100 Eutaw place.

Col. M. V. Sheridan, U. S. A., lately spending a short vacation at Atlantic City, N. J., has resumed duty at Department Headquarters at Governors Island.

Lieuts. L. S. Carson and J. S. E. Young, 8th U. S. Cav., left Sullivan's Island, S. C., Sept. 29, en route to join their regiment at Puerto Principe, Cuba.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. T. J. Tompkins, U. S. N., at Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 27, and we are informed by cable that the mother and child are doing well.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson's flag was hauled down at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., Oct. 1, and on Oct. 3 Rear Admiral M. L. Johnson assumed command.

Mr. George R. Greenleaf, son of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., was married on Sept. 10 at Berkeley, Cal., to Miss Mary P. Hathaway, daughter of the late Dr. E. V. Hathaway.

Chaplain William E. Edmonson, U. S. N., has been found incapacitated for active service and placed on the retired list. He entered the service March 14, 1892, being appointed from Maryland.

Sarah W. Tyler, daughter of Capt. William W. Tyler, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tyler, were married at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., on Sept. 25, to Carl C. Earl. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles T. Raynon.

Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams, U. S. N., has been detached from duty at the New York Navy Yard and directed to relieve Comdr. W. H. Reeder, U. S. N., of the command of the Nautical Schoolship St. Marys on the 15th of the present month.

Secretary of War Root has conveyed to Major General Brooke a graceful acknowledgment of the untiring and devoted services of certain portions of the Army at the time of and since the assassination of President McKinley in connection with that dire event.

The engagement of Major John A. Hull, U. S. A., to Miss Greta Chase, of Des Moines, Iowa, is announced. Major Hull is the son of Representative Hull, chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and Miss Chase is prominent in Des Moines society.

Miss Graces Bruce was married on Oct. 3 to Second Lieut. Joseph Irving McMurran, 15th Cavalry. The wedding took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Francisco, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. William M. Reay. Reception followed at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. A. H. Washburn.

Mrs. Badger, widow of the late Rear Admiral Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N., is temporarily spending a brief time in Washington, but will later go to Norfolk, Va., and spend the winter there with her married daughter, Mrs. Elliott. Mrs. Badger has been in Canada during most of the past summer and returns to civilization much improved in health.

The engagement is announced of Miss Etta Alloyia Keith, to Mr. Richard Stevens Eskridge. Miss Keith, who recently sailed for Europe, is the daughter of Mr. David Keith of Salt Lake City. Mr. Eskridge is a rising young lawyer of Seattle, Wash., a son of Col. R. I. Eskridge, U. S. A., retired, and brother to Lieut. O. S. Eskridge, 27th Inf.

Arrivals of Army and Navy officers at hotels in New York on Sept. 27 were as follows: Capt. S. E. Smiley, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. Bronson, U. S. N.; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, U. S. A.; and Col. C. C. Sniffen, U. S. A., at the Grand. Maj. R. A. Anderson, U. S. A., at the Manhattan; Capt. C. Phillips, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. M. Beecher, U. S. N., at the Gilsey.

The engagement is announced of Miss Craig, only daughter of Col. Robert Craig, U. S. A., to Mr. Harold Williams of Boston, Mass. A Nantucket correspondent writes: "Miss Craig made her debut three years ago, has enjoyed wide popularity in Army and resident circles, and has been one of the acknowledged belles of Nantucket, where Colonel and Mrs. Craig have their summer home."

Miss Sophie Frances Smith, the daughter of Commander J. A. B. Smith, Chief of the Steam Engineering Department of the Navy Yard, New York, is to be married on Monday, Oct. 7, at her father's home, 11 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Edmund Payton Ramsay. The Rev. Henry Murdoch, pastor of the Cumberland Street Presbyterian church, will perform the ceremony, which will take place at 8 o'clock.

Lieut. Charles Perry Burt, U. S. N., is in Atlanta, Ga., on a short vacation, awaiting orders from the Department at Washington. He recently arrived home from the Asiatic Station. At the home of his father in Atlanta, Lieutenant Burt has a veritable museum of Eastern curios. Weapons of all kinds from the Philippines form the bulk of the collection, but there are other interesting specimens, among which is a piece of the rock on which the Oregon grounded.

Dr. Ross, U. S. Navy, has been in command of Las Animas, the yellow fever hospital of Havana, since last winter, when, at the request of the Chief Sanitary officer and General Wood, he was assigned by the Secretary of the Navy to duty under the War Department, and then ordered by the Secretary of War to proceed to Havana and report to the Commanding General, Department of Cuba, for assignment to duty. Thereupon he was detailed as director of Las Animas hospital. This is the institution in which the extremely valuable and completely convincing mosquito-inoculation yellow fever cases have recently been produced at the end of six months' careful experimentation, in continuation and confirmation of the brilliant experiments of Major Reed's Commission of last year, as well as of Dr. Finley's famous discovery of twenty years ago.

Major A. S. Cummings, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Mott, N. J.

Mrs. and Miss Deering have returned to their home in L. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Col. E. D. Judd, U. S. A., has returned to Hartford Conn. from Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Secretary Long has returned to Washington, D. C. from a short visit to his family in Hingham, Mass.

Gen. Oakes, U. S. A., and Mrs. Oakes, have returned to their home on Columbia row, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A., on leave from Porto Rico, will spend October at Ichester, Maryland.

Gen. Merritt Barber, U. S. A., has returned to North Pownal, N. Y., from a pleasant visit to New York City.

Mrs. Silvey, widow of Colonel William Silvey, U. S. A., is in Owego, N. Y., visiting her daughter, Mrs. Pease.

Capt. James Lockett, 4th U. S. Cav., on leave from Jefferson Barracks since June 24 last, is in San Francisco, Cal.

Major John McClellan, Art. Corps, has rejoined at Fort Greble, R. I., from a pleasant visit to New Bedford, Mass.

Major L. H. Walker, 4th Art., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. W. T. Hartz, U. S. A., is at 63 West 56th street, New York City, having recently arrived from Baltimore, Md.

Gen. John W. Barlow, U. S. A., and Miss Barlow, are visiting in Chicago. They expect to pass the winter in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Magruder, U. S. N., and Mrs. Magruder, are on a visit to Washington, D. C., from their country seat near Frederick, Maryland.

Rear Admiral Hichborn, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hichborn, are now settled for the winter in their home 1707 N. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Col. J. T. Kirkman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kirkman have left the Colonial Hotel, and moved into their home 1623 R. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The marriage of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., and Miss Cress, will take place at the home of the bride in New York City, on the 16th of October.

Lieut. Col. Arden L. Bayley, of the West India regiment, British Army, was married Oct. 3, at Jamestown, R. I., to Miss Emily Beaumont Hazard.

Mrs. Blunt, wife of Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, U. S. A., has taken a house in 19th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., near Sunderland place for the winter.

Mrs. W. A. Shunk should now be addressed The Cairo, Washington, D. C., where she has taken apartments for the winter during Captain Shunk's absence in Cuba.

Capt. Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., lately from Manila, arrived at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Sept. 28 and took charge of the Medical Department of that post.

Capt. E. T. Winston, U. S. A., retired, is taking the Law course at the Columbia Law School, New York City. He is now residing at 595 west 112th street, New York City.

Mrs. Williamson, wife of Chief Engineer T. Williamson, U. S. N., is in Washington, D. C., on a short visit, but will return to Buffalo where her husband is in charge of the Naval Exhibit at the Pan American.

Gen. Pike Graham, U. S. A., and Mrs. Graham, returned to their home in L. street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Monday, Sept. 30, from the mountains of Virginia, where they passed most of the summer.

Mrs. Moses, wife of Captain L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C., is travelling through Japan with their little daughter Beatrice. The Captain is still stationed at Cavite, and hopes to join his family later for a few weeks.

The Misses Slaker, sisters of Major Charles Slaker, U. S. A., are living in Boston, Mass. Miss Lizzie Slaker, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hodges, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hodges, of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. Hoes, the wife of Chaplain Hoes, U. S. N., and her sister, Miss Maud Gouvenour, have returned from Cape May, N. J., where they passed the summer, to their home, 1636 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Gen. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gillespie, who have permanently returned to Washington from Seabright, N. J., are at present at the Richmond until their home at 1721 Rhode Island avenue, is ready for occupation.

Major George Dean, Judge Advocate of the Department of Cuba, who left Havana for the States recently on a vacation, was first to visit his wife and daughter in the Adirondacks, spending some time in other parts of the country.

Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., paid a beautiful tribute to the late President McKinley, at a meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion on the evening of Oct. 2. Among the distinguished military men present were Generals Brooke, Sheridan and Clous.

Speaking of the departure of Capt. Millard F. Harmon, 23d Co., Coast Art., for the States the Havana "post" recently said: "Captain Harmon, while in command of the battery of artillery at Santa Clara made a large number of civilian friends who, with his brother officers, will regret his departure."

Capt. H. M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was recently presented by the Floyd Memorial Association of Sioux City, Iowa, with a handsomely bound set of the Life and Works of Francis Parkman, in recognition of his services in the erection of a monument to the memory of Sergeant Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Col. W. W. Ladd, Jr., who is Tammany's candidate for Comptroller of the City of New York, is a veteran National Guardsman. He was Assistant Judge Advocate General with the grade of Lieutenant Colonel under appointment Feb. 25, 1887, and resigned on May 28, 1888. He was made Assistant Judge Advocate General with the grade of Colonel Jan. 26, 1901, and is now Judge Advocate on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York State.

Among those who registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Oct. 2, were the following: Ensign Pope Washington, U. S. N., Capt. C. L. Potter, U. S. A., Major W. R. Schofield, U. S. A., Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N., Commander Duncan Kennedy, U. S. N., Gen. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A., Capt. Frank Wildes, U. S. N., Admiral M. L. Johnson, U. S. N., Surg. P. G. Wales, U. S. A., Capt. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., Capt. F. H. Delano, U. S. N., Lieut. J. S. McKean, U. S. N., and Mrs. McKean, Ensign D. M. Garrison, U. S. N., Ensign E. C. Keenan, U. S. N., Lieut. A. A. Starbird, U. S. A., Col. W. A. Jones, U. S. A., Lieut. M. S. Battle, U. S. A. and Lieut. Geo. Mallison, U. S. N.

Lieut. Solomon Avery, Jr., Art. Corps, recently visiting in New York, has joined at Fort Howard, Md.

Capt. J. S. Switzer, 4th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., this week from a pleasant visit to Havana, Cuba.

Lieut. John L. Sayles, 2d U. S. Cav., lately at Fort Myer, Va., is now en route to join his regiment at Matanzas, Cuba.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, 27th Inf., was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, on Oct. 1, with station at Plattsburg Barracks.

Rear Admiral Casey, U. S. N., commanding the Pacific Station, transferred his flag from the Iowa to the Wisconsin on Aug. 12.

Lieut. George M. Holley, 4th Inf., left Fort Myer, Va., this week for San Francisco, thence to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Lieut. F. N. Cooke, Art. Corps, left San Juan this week for New York to spend October and November on leave in the United States.

Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 11th U. S. Cav., a recent arrival at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has taken over the duties of Commissary at that post.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and Miss Tompkins, now at Highland Falls, New York, expect soon to return to Baltimore, Md., for the winter.

Major Medorem Crawford, Artillery Corps, recently from Cuba, arrived at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Sept. 28, and at once assumed command of the post.

Mrs. G. J. Alexander, of New Orleans, sister of Captain Lasseigne, 14th Inf., was a recent visitor at Fort McHenry, Md., the guest of Capt. and Mrs. N. C. Davis.

Surgeon General G. M. Sternberg, and Commissary General J. F. Weston, U. S. A., arrived in San Francisco, Oct. 1, from Manila and went on to Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. Gerhard Luke Luhn announce the marriage of their daughter, Maria Adelaide, to Mr. Ernest De Lashmuth, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901, at Spokane, Wash.

Capt. Brooke Payne, Art. Corps, has been assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on the staff of Col. John I. Rodgers, Commanding the Southern Artillery District of New York.

Brig. Gen. James M. Bell, U. S. A., to whose distinguished service we referred at length on the occasion of his recent promotion to general officer, was duly retired for age Oct. 1.

Mrs. Scott, widow of Col. Robert Scott, U. S. A., and the Misses Scott, have returned to their home, 1729, De Sales Street, Washington, D. C., from Vineyard Haven, Mass., where they passed the summer.

Gen. Compton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Compton, who have passed the summer at East Gloucester, Mass., are spending September with their daughter, Mrs. Smith, wife of Major Smith, U. S. A., in the Adirondacks.

Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur and Capt. W. H. Emory, U. S. N., were among the guests on board the Chester W. Chapin, the official boat of the New York Yacht Club, on Oct. 1 during the international yacht race.

Captain F. M. M. Beall, Third Infantry, U. S. Army, announces the marriage of his daughter, Lillie Clarke, and Mr. Thomas Clayborne Frost, Jr., Tuesday, September 27, 1901, at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. W. S. Scott, Q. M., U. S. A., has been sent from Ciego de Avila, Cuba, to Puerto Principe and Nuevitas as disbursing agent and acting engineer officer. Mrs. Scott and her five children are now living in Media, Pa.

Capt. F. W. Roe, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Roe, who have been visiting relatives in Washington, D. C., were expected to leave this week for their winter home, "Roeskilde Cottage," Port-Orange-on-the-Halifax, Florida.

Admiral George Dewey has increased his Iowa real estate holdings through a judicial decree of Oct. 1, by which the Admiral acquires a house and lot in University Place, one of the most exclusive residence neighborhoods of Des Moines.

The assignment of Comdr. John B. Collins, U. S. N., to duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard, where he will be second in command under Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., assures the carrying on of the business of that station with all the attention to detail for which Commander Collins is noted throughout the service.

Many Naval officers throughout the world will be pained and interested at the information of the death of Mrs. John L. Stevens, widow of the late United States Minister to Hawaii. The death occurred on the 23d of September at Augusta, Me., after an illness of many months. She is survived by a daughter.

Among those present at the memorial services conducted by Chaplain J. J. Kane, U. S. N., for the late President McKinley, in London, on Sept. 22, were Commander Richardson Clover, Naval Attaché of the Embassy, and Medical Director Richard C. Dean, U. S. N., retired. Chaplain Kane preached a memorial sermon for President Lincoln in 1865, and for President Garfield in 1881, on both occasions being attached to a ship of war.

Lieut. Glennie Tarbox, U. S. N., and family have returned to Washington, and are staying with Mrs. Tarbox's mother, Mrs. J. C. P. DeKraft, widow of the late Rear Admiral DeKraft of the U. S. Navy, at 821 Nineteenth street. Miss DeKraft and her sister, Mrs. Woods, remain at Woodlee Inn until cooler weather. It is their present intention to return to the city the last of October.

Commander Swift, temporary Governor of Guam during the absence in this country of Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., will resume command of the U. S. S. Yorktown upon the return of Governor Schroeder. The Yorktown will probably return to the United States during the coming winter, and will then receive a thorough overhauling and change of battery. It is probable also that the Yorktown will receive new boilers, as the ones she has on board were installed in 1889, when the vessel was built, and she has been in steady commission, with a year's exception, since that date.

The following have been elected to membership in the California Commandery of the M. O. L. L. U. S.: First Lieut. Benjamin Edson, 10th Illinois Inf.; Miles Carpenter Gorgas, Lieut. Com. U. S. Navy, retired; William Hartshorne Johnston, Captain 16th U. S. Inf.; Edmund Kearsley Sterling, Second Lieut. 3d U. S. Cav.; Edward John McClernand, Major U. S. Cav.; A. A. Gen.; Charles Easton Morton, First Lieut. 16th U. S. Inf.; William Beatty Rochester, Captain, Paymaster U. S. A. The following transfers are announced: From the Commandery of Pennsylvania, Capt. William Logan Geary, Sub. Dept. U. S. A.; to the Commandery of Ohio, Major John Rozier Clagett, 2d U. S. Inf.

A prisoner while attempting to escape from a guard of Marines on Pier 26, North River, New York City, Sept. 28, was shot fatally. Lieut. G. Bishop, Jr., U. S. M. C.,

and a guard of six Marines were escorting a batch of sixteen prisoners on board the Old Dominion Line steamship Hamilton, by which they were to be conveyed to Norfolk, Va. One of the prisoners, Charles P. Meiner, 22 years old, whose father lives at Arlington and Logwood avenues, Yonkers, N. Y., suddenly made a dash down the pier to escape. He was promptly pursued and upon failing to halt when ordered to do so by Private Harley, he was shot in the left hip, the ball passing through the abdomen. Meiner was conveyed to the Hudson street hospital, where he died Sept. 29.

On Friday evening, Sept. 13, an amateur dramatic performance was given at Paris, Maine, under the management of Mrs. Lyon, wife of Capt. H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., for the benefit of the Paris Hill Library Association. The play given was Charles Townsend's three-act comedy, "A Gilded Youth," one of the brightest and wittiest comedies written by that talented author, and requiring some fine bits of character acting. Mrs. Lyon has had much experience in amateur theatricals, both in this country and in her South American home. She was very fortunate in securing the help of some very clever young actors, among them her son, Harry Lyon, who inherits much of his mother's histrionic talents; also John Morris, son of Col. Charles Morris, U. S. A., a very gifted amateur. Other parts were taken by Mrs. Harlow of Paris and Mr. Hallett of Boston. Captain and Mrs. Lyon have a charming home, "Lynnsden," in Paris, Maine, where Mrs. Lyon and her son have spent the summer, the captain joining them whenever he could get away from his duties at the Boston Navy Yard, where he is overseeing the fitting out of the Olympia, which ship he is to command as soon as she is commissioned.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Herbert L. Draper, U. S. M. C., whose death from heart disease at Hong Kong, China, we briefly noted last week, was conspicuous for service in 1893, at the time of the trouble in Hawaii which resulted in the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani and the establishment of an American protectorate by Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse, of the cruiser Boston. Captain (then Lieutenant) Draper was at that time attached to the Boston, and commanded the Marines who were sent ashore at Honolulu to preserve order and protect American interests. He met the situation with commendable nerve and tact. When the war with Spain broke out he was ordered South as adjutant of Colonel Huntington's Battalion, and took part in the occupation and defense of Guantanamo, being personally the first to raise the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil. For bravery at Guantanamo he was brevetted captain, to which rank he was later advanced in the regular order. About three years ago Captain Draper was sent to the Philippines, where he took an active and most creditable part in the campaign. His first post was at Subig, and he soon cleared that section of insurgents, later serving efficiently as Collector of Customs for the district. Captain Draper leaves a widow, who had been with him for the last year, and three children.

Miss Laura Lemly, sister of Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., died at her home in Richmond, Va., Sept. 30, from the result of accidental burns received from her clothing taking fire. Miss Lemly was in the kitchen of her home baking a fruit cake for a church entertainment when her dress became ignited and she ran out into the yard screaming. Her sister, Mrs. C. B. Brooks, the only one in the house at the time, seized a rug and wrapped it about Miss Lemly. She hastened to get another rug, but when she returned the first one had fallen off. In her endeavour to extinguish the flames of Mrs. Brooks' dress was set afire, and in her efforts to save herself her hands were badly burned. Miss Lemly was terribly burned, and she was able to speak only a few words after the accident. Miss Lemly was known as a most estimable Christian lady and an active member of the Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Caroline H. Flint, wife of Medical Director James M. Flint, U. S. N., died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.

The California Commandery of the M. O. L. L. U. S. have issued memorial orders on the death of Companions Rear Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N., who died at Washington, D. C., July 29; Maj. Henry A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., who died at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 9, and Maj. C. B. Thompson, U. S. A., who died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.

Vice-Admiral Charles Aynsley Murray, a retired officer of the British Navy, was killed near Ringwood, eighteen miles from Southampton, on Sept. 27, by his horse falling upon him. He was born in 1821 and entered the navy in 1835. He received several decorations for services in the Crimea and on the Baltic.

The body of Henry A. Eilers, chief gunner of the battleship Kentucky, who died from heart disease in the Philippines, June 30, last, arrived in New York, Sept. 26, and the funeral services were held Sept. 29. On the coffin were two wreaths sent by old comrades on the Kentucky and the cruiser Philadelphia. The body was interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Maj. J. M. Bermingham, general treasurer of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, a gallant soldier of the Civil War, who died at Sea Cliff, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1901, served from 1861 to 1865 in the 88th New York Inf., one of the regiments of Meagher's Brigade, and participated in all of the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Fair Oaks to Petersburg. He was promoted from the ranks for gallantry in action, and upon his discharge it was certified that he was one of the most capable and valuable officers in the regiment. After the war he entered the service of the National Home, and after occupying several positions of trust and responsibility he was, in 1894, appointed general treasurer. This position he filled with great credit and self-sacrificing devotion until his death, disbursing with conscientious fidelity the many millions of dollars appropriated by a grateful nation for the support of his disabled comrades. His many lovable qualities endeared him to all his associates and his death leaves many aching hearts.

Gen. Levi A. Dodd, who died recently at Baltimore, Md., was a member of the staff of General Hartranft at the time the latter had charge of the prisoners charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President Lincoln. After the execution of four of the alleged conspirators he conducted Dr. Mudd, who had set Wilkes Booth's broken leg, to the Dry Tortugas. After being mustered out in July, 1865, General Dodd engaged in business in Illinois.

Andrew Ellicott Douglass, who died in New York, Sept. 30, was in his 82d year. He was born at West Point, Nov. 18, 1819, and was the son of Maj. D. B. Douglass, U. S. A., whose wife was a daughter of Andrew Ellicott, professor of mathematics. He was distinguished in scientific circles and was a member of the American Society of Natural History, the Century Association, the

Church Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Numismatic and Archaeological, the Linnean, Ethnological, and American Geological Societies, and of the Anthropological Societies of Washington and Paris.

Pay Director Daniel Angell Smith, retired, U. S. N., who died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, of Bright's disease, entered the Navy Aug. 31, 1863, being appointed from New Hampshire. He was commissioned pay director, with the rank of captain, Jan. 20, 1900. The funeral was held Oct. 1, a number of Naval officers being present. The interment was private and took place at the Arlington National Cemetery. The deceased was 62 years of age. He was a fleet paymaster of the Asiatic Squadron at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and was aboard the Olympia when Admiral Dewey fought the battle of Manila. Shortly after this he returned to the United States and about two years ago went to Hong Kong, China, and established a paymaster station there. On Aug. 27, 1901, he was retired from active service, since which time he had been residing at his home in Washington.

The commandery of Maine, M. O. L. U. S., has issued a memorial order on the death of Companion William C. Manning, late Major U. S. A., who died in Washington, D. C., in May last. In conclusion the memorial says: "Companion Manning possessed those rare qualities of mind and heart that won the love and respect of all his friends and acquaintances. Dignified, social, generous and loyal hearted, faithful in all things, with a strong sense of right and wrong, it was impossible to know him and not admire him. He adds one more to the number of our companions who have been called from this Commandery to that Grand and Eternal Commandery above, and while we lament his loss from our ranks, we rejoice to know that with him all is well. Major Manning was elected a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, February 9th, 1867, through this Commandery, and his insignia number was 10583."

Mrs. E. A. Edgar, who died at Arvado, Colo., Sept. 10, 1901, was mother of the wife of Brigadier General William H. Bell, U. S. A., and grandparent of 2d Lieut. William H. Bell, Jr., 1st Cav., U. S. A.

Mrs. Mary A. Gayle, wife of Capt. E. E. Gayle, Artillery Corps, died at Mount Airy, N. C., Sept. 21, 1901.

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion held their monthly meeting and banquet at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, October 2. After the business meeting and banquet the evening was devoted to eulogies of deceased companion William McKinley, for whom the whole Nation is in mourning. General Anson G. McCook, who was a personal friend of our dead President, and served with him in Congress, read a paper. He was followed by a Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, General Wager Swayne, U. S. Army, retired, and Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. Army.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

J. B. S.—The war strength of Germany is 5,534,190; France, 4,941,954; Russia, 5,496,004, and England 612,500. The peace establishment of Germany is 697,500 men, France, 579,870; Russia, 883,146; England, 264,491. The present strength of the U. S. Army is about 74,000 officers and men. The organized strength of the Militia of the United States is 113,967. The cost of the Militia varies in each State. You can get a detailed statement by writing the Adjutant Generals of the several States.

2D INF.—Letters for the 2d Inf. should be sent to New York city care of the Dept. Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall street, New York city. Mail will be delivered to the regiment, as soon as it arrives there from Manila. It sailed Sept. 29, and is due about Oct. 31.

A. C.—Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis is still in active command of the Department of the Lakes and will be retired for age March 25, 1902. It is probable he will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. MacArthur, a little while before the day of retirement.

C. M. R.—If you write to Messrs. Gale and Polden, Wellington Works, Aldershot, England, they may be able to procure for you the report you desire.

S. B.—For authority to organize a company for the National Guard of your State, you must apply to your Adjutant General. The Secretary of War has nothing to do with organizing State troops. The entire matter is under the control of the Governors of States.

REGOFF.—The dates of the muster out of all volunteer regiments have been published in the Army and Navy Journal, and we cannot afford the space to republish the list now. If you desire the date of muster out of any particular organization we will give it to you.

B. G. M.—There are no more regiments of Artillery, and this branch of the service is now known as an Artillery Corps. Old Battery I, 3d Artillery is now the 31st Co. of Coast Artillery, and should be addressed Manila, P. I.

T. H. E. writes: I enlisted previous to the Spanish-American War (April 23, 1896), and served with my regiment in Cuba during the Santiago campaign, was discharged April 22, 1899. Am I entitled to the two months extra pay? Answer—You are not entitled to extra pay.

J. H. H.—Previous to the war with Spain only one Major was allowed to an Infantry regiment. There were then 10 companies to a regiment. The Cavalry and Artillery regiments were 12 company commands, and had each three majors. In 1898 the Infantry regiments were increased to 12 companies, and allowed two majors each. The act approved Feb. 2, 1901, allowed three majors to each Infantry regiment.

W. J. M.—The act of April 11, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 54) relative to limitation on desertions, provides as follows: "No person shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation. Provided, that said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was mustered into the service." You are, however, liable to arrest at any time, and would have to make your defense before the court.

EXTRA PAY FOR SOLDIERS.

We bring these two answers to correspondents together here as they settle by a reference to official data questions which are constantly recurring.

EXTRA PAY FOR SOLDIERS.—In answer to a number of questions concerning extra pay granted to enlisted men of the Army and Volunteers during the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, we give herewith the following official data: The act of Congress of Jan. 12, 1899, allowed officers and men of the Volunteer Service thereafter mustered out two months' extra pay for services beyond the United States and one month's extra pay for service within the United States. The Act of March 3, 1899, provides the same allowance of extra pay

for enlisted men of the Regular Army who enlisted "subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only." By the Act of May 26, 1900, the Act of Jan. 12, 1899, was extended to include "all Volunteer officers of the General Staff who have not received waiting order pay prior to discharge." Also to officers and enlisted men of the Volunteers honorably discharged without furlough or by reason of their services being no longer required, or at any time by reason of wounds received, or disability contracted in the service, and in the line of duty, and who have not received the extra pay granted in said Act or in subsequent acts of Congress supplemental thereto; and this Act shall be deemed to apply to officers of Volunteers who resigned, and enlisted men of Volunteers who resigned, and enlisted men of Volunteers who were discharged upon their own applications subsequent to the issue of orders for the muster-out of their organizations and prior to the date of muster-out.

Under the decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury construing above acts, it is held that: "The extra pay provided for by the Act of Jan. 12, 1899, was in lieu of the furlough; therefore any officer or enlisted man who had the benefits of said furlough, although he may have been mustered out with his organization after Jan. 12, 1899, is not entitled to extra pay under the Act. But officers and enlisted men who were held to actual service during a substantial part of the furlough period have the same right to extra pay under the acts of Jan. 12, 1899, and March 3, 1899, that they would have had if no members of the organization to which they belonged had been furloughed. An enlisted man or officer who was granted a furlough with his organization to await muster out is not entitled to the extra pay, though he may have been sick during his furlough, nor can the extra pay be allowed to the heirs of enlisted men or officers who were granted and availed themselves of such furlough and died while on furlough or thereafter. The act of March 3, 1899, applies to 'enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only as individuals, and if such enlisted men served honestly and faithfully, grants to them the extra pay provided in the acts on muster out and discharge from the service, whether before or after the passage of the Act, without regard to the muster out and discharge of the organization to which they belonged. The same provision applies to enlisted men of volunteers who were not granted furloughs to await muster out. The enlistment in the Regular Army must have been between April 31, 1898, and Oct. 23, 1898, and such extra pay cannot be allowed until after the soldier has been discharged, which discharge must have been prior to Jan. 1, 1900. Officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Volunteer Army, who, on muster out and discharge from service in the Volunteer Army, are not entitled to the extra pay, as they are not discharged from the military service of the United States. Extra pay cannot be allowed when the discharge was for the soldier's own convenience; but Volunteers discharged after their organizations have been ordered mustered out are held to be entitled. Extra pay cannot be allowed to heirs of soldiers of the Regular Army who died in service. Officers or enlisted men are not entitled to extra pay under above acts for service in the Volunteer Army, organized under act of March 2, 1899, which includes the Twenty-sixth to the Forty-ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, and also other Volunteer organizations." No legislation was enacted by Congress at the last session relative to extra pay to volunteers.

SOLDIER.—The pay proper of enlisted men of the Army "serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union, and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto," is increased twenty per centum over and above the rates of pay proper. When soldiers enlist within three months of date of discharge their service is continuous, and for such continuous service there is added \$1 per month for third year, \$2 per month for fourth year, \$3 per month for fifth year, and thereafter \$2 per month additional is allowed for the sixth to the tenth year, inclusive, and for continuous service of more than ten years an additional \$1 per month for each successive period of five years. The soldier can deposit his savings in sums not less than \$5 with any Army paymaster, and for sums so deposited for the period of six months or longer, the soldier, on his final discharge, will be paid interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. These deposits are nonforfeitable except for desertion.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be Brigadier General.

Col. William H. Blabee, 13th Inf., Oct. 2, 1901, vice J. M. Bell, retired from active service.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of First Lieutenant from Sept. 21, 1901—Evan Part Howell, of Georgia, late 1st Lieut. Asst. Surg. 5th Vol. Inf. Casam Julian Bartlett, of California. Herbert M. Smith, of Virginia, from Sept. 20, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be 1st Lieutenant with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—George Steunberg, at large, (late 1st 48th Vols.) to 13th Cav. Knoxville, Iowa.

William F. H. Godson, of Massachusetts, (late 1st Lieut. Vols.) to 10th Cav. Fairhaven, Mass.

To be 2d Lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—James E. Abbott, at large, (late 2d Lieut. 42d Vols.) to 12th Cav. Annapolis, Md.

Talbot Smith, at large, (late Sergt. Co. A, 2d Ga. Vols.) to 8th Cav. Carrollton, Ga.

Gordon Johnston, of New York, (late 2d Lieut. 43d Vols.) to 10th Cav. 239 E. Gorman street, Baltimore, Md.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be 1st Lieutenant from Aug. 22, 1901—Ellison L. Glimmer, at large, (late Capt. 31st Vols.) Greensboro, N. C.

To be 2d Lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1901—Walter V. Cotchett, at large, (late 1st Lieut. Vol. Cav.) 1613 9th avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Elisha G. Abbott, of Texas, (late 1st Lieut. 28th Vols.) Hillsboro, Tex.

Morris E. Locke, at large, 1st Lieut. Porto Rico Prov. Regt. Inf. Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R.

Marion B. Willrodt, of Kentucky, (late 1st Lieut. 31st Vols.) Nicholasville, Ky.

Lucian Scott Breckinridge, at large, with rank from July 16, 1901. 1314 Conn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, 20th Inf., to be Colonel, Sept. 27, 1901, vice Dempsey, 30th Inf., retired from active service.

Maj. Harry L. Haskell, 30th Inf., to be Lieut. Col., Sept. 27, 1901, vice Paul, 20th Inf., promoted.

To be 1st Lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—William P. Screws, of Alabama, (late 1st Lieut. 29th Vols.) to 19th Inf. Montgomery, Ala.

Walter O. Bowman, of Indiana, (late 2d Lieut. 31st Vols.) to 2d Inf. 26 Grant place, Washington, D. C.

Will H. Point, of Iowa, (late Capt. 38th Vols.) to 11th Inf. Oskaloosa, Iowa.

A. La Rue Christie, of New Jersey, (late 1st Lieut. 47th Vols.) to 8th Inf. 124 Maine avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

To be 2d Lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—John C. Murphy, at large, (late 2d Lieut. 20th Kas. Vol. Inf.) to 8th Inf. 933 G street, Washington, D. C.

Rowland S. Pike, at large, (late 2d Lieut. 29th Vols.) to 20th Inf. Gainesville, Fla.
Robert K. Spiller, of Virginia, (late 1st Lieut. 42d Vols.) to 26th Vols. Wytheville, Va.
Horace J. Sykes, at large, (late 2d Lieut. 42d Vols.) to 25th Inf. 80 Superior avenue, Wyandotte, Mich.
Jennings B. Wilson, at large, (late 2d Lieut. 31st Vols.) to 17th Inf. 467 H street, Washington, D. C.
Frederic G. Reiland, at large, (late 2d Lieut. 45th Vols.) to 19th Inf. Louisville, Ky.
S. T. Mackall, at large, to 11th Inf. Mackall, Ind.
Private Melville H. Fechheimer, Co. D, 18th Inf., to 11th Inf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, OCT. 3, H. Q. A.

Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty as Q. M. and commissary, transport Sheridan, to join his company.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, 25th Inf.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Curtis B. Hopkin, 2d Cav.

Leave for eight days is granted Capt. Merwyn C. Buckley, Art. Corps.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, Art. Corps.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, asst. surg., is extended to include Nov. 5.

Major William W. Robinson, jr., quartermaster, relieved from duty at Honolulu, by Capt. George McK. Williamson, quartermaster, to Seattle, temporary duty, and report to commanding general, Division of the Philippines for duty.

Capt. George H. Penrose, Quartermaster, relieved duty transport Egbert and temporary duty at Seattle.

Leave granted Major Charles E. Kilbourne, paymaster, extended one month.

First Lieut. John Ryan Devereux, Asst. Surg., relieved duty Washington Barracks, and via Tampa to Havana.

Following transfers and assignments made in Artillery Corps:

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, assigned to 53d Co.

Capt. Stephen M. Foote, assigned to 4th Battery, Field Art.

Capt. Charles A. Bennett, transferred from 36th Co., Coast Art., to 1st Battery, Field Art.

Capt. Edward A. Millar, transferred from 71st Co., Coast Art., and remain unassigned and available for staff duty.

Capt. Cornelius De W. Willcox, assigned to 22d Co.

Capt. Delamere Skerrett, assigned to 15th Co.

Capt. Clint C. Hearn, assigned to 7th Co.

Capt. Leroy S. Lyon, assigned to 116th Co.

Capt. Robert E. Callan, assigned to 38th Co.

Capt. James W. Hinkley, Jr., assigned to 29th Co.

Cpts. Foote and Bennett, to join proper stations.

The following changes of stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major Junius L. Powell, Surg., from duty in Division of Philippines to Fort Hamilton.

First Lieut. William H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, from duty in office of Chief of Ordnance to New York City.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., will report in person to Surgeon General for duty in his office.

PRAISE WELL DESERVED.

New York City, Oct. 1, 1901.

My Dear General—I desire to communicate through you to Major Symons, Major Mann, and the officers of the different branches of the Service who were stationed in Buffalo during the illness of our lamented President McKinley, my deep appreciation of the delicate sympathy and helpfulness exhibited by them throughout that sad and trying period. And I wish to express to you, and through you to all the officers and men concerned, my satisfaction over the excellence and perfect execution of the arrangements to secure order and quiet about the house where the President lay and to perform the duty resting upon the Army throughout the funeral ceremonies, within your Department.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke.

Headquarters, Department of the East, Oct. 1, 1901.

Official Copy respectfully furnished to Major Symons, Corps of Engineers, Buffalo, New York. Who will please communicate the contents of the foregoing letter to the officers and men of his command.

By command of Major General Brooke.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. A. G., Major, Artillery Corps.

G. O. 128, SEPT. 27, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the 25th Battery of Field Artillery, now being organized at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by dividing the 16th Battery of Field Artillery, will be equipped as a mountain battery of six guns and 120 enlisted men (91 privates).

II.—An addition to the military reservation of Fort Hill, Oklahoma Territory, for the use and benefit of the Apache prisoners of war, located on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation in Oklahoma.

G. O. 129, OCT. 2, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraphs 1029 and 1036 of the Regulations of 1901 are amended to read as follows:

1029. Commanding officers will before forwarding charges personally investigate them and by indorsement on the charges will certify that they have made such investigation, and whether in their opinion the charges can be sustained. Before referring charges for which the maximum limit of punishment that may be awarded is greater than one month's forfeiture and confinement to inferior courts for trial, commanding officers will cause the accused to sign a statement on the original charges as to whether or not he consents to trial by summary court. A note of this statement in each case will also be entered on the record of the summary court and on the monthly report of trials by such court.

1036. Whenever under the summary court act or the 83d Article of War it becomes necessary to convene a garrison or regimental court the order appointing it will state the facts which bring the cases to be tried within the exceptions of those laws.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 3 (page 9) of the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the uniform of the Army of the United States (6th edition, 1901), is amended to read as follows:

Regimental, squadron, or battalion adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries of cavalry or infantry will wear in the lower angles of their insignia the devices (of gold or metal) of the respective staff departments to which their duties correspond.

Officers of the Artillery Corps detailed at garrison posts for staff duty will wear similar devices in the lower angles of their insignia.

The battalion adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries of the Corps of Engineers will wear the same devices above the centre turret.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 130, OCT. 3, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

This is a very long order making changes in the Army Regulations.

Par. I. announces that Par. 1435 of the Regulations of 1901 is revoked.

Par. II. amends paragraphs 555, 664, 668, 817, 1255, subdivision 3 of 1290, 1292, 1294, 1298, 1403, 1404, and 1430 of the Regulations of 1901. These paragraphs relate to supply stores and subsistence.

CIRCULAR 33, SEPT. 21, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Equipments such as blanket bags, canteens, havers-

sacks, etc., which due to changes in organization or the transfer of enlisted men are not now correctly marked, will be used until they become unserviceable, when they will be replaced by new equipments correctly marked.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 11, SEPT. 30, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers as Division Engineers for engineering works under the direction of the Chief of Engineers are announced:

Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, Room 69, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal., to the Pacific Division, which will embrace the districts with headquarters at San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. Col. William H. Huer, Room 41, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal., to the Northern Pacific Division, which will embrace the districts with headquarters at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.

The district with headquarters at Tampa, Fla., will be included in the Southeast Division.

By command of Brig. Gen. Gillespie:

CHARLES S. BROMWELL, Capt., C. E.

G. O. 24, SEPT. 27, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major Alexander B. Dyer, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at these headquarters, as assistant to the Inspector General, and in charge of the signal office, to take effect on Sept. 30, and will comply with Par. 11, S. O. 210, and Par. 28, S. O. No. 212, Hq. of the A. A. G. O.

In addition to his other duties at these headquarters, Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 17th Inf., acting Assistant Adjutant General, will assume temporary charge of the signal office of this department, to take effect Sept. 30.

By command of Major General Young:

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, SEPT. 30, DEPT. DAKOTA.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, U. S. A., having reported, is announced as Signal Officer of the Department.

CIRCULAR 10, SEPT. 24, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Calls the attention of all officers of this command to paragraph 848 and 852, Army Regulations, 1901, relative to communications involving questions of administrative responsibility.

CIRCULAR 18, OCT. 3, DEPT. OF EAST.

The following extract from letter, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Oct. 2, 1901, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this department:

"I have the honor to inform you, under instructions of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, that on Sept. 11, 1901, the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that under existing laws and orders, any enlisted man of the Artillery Corps, not belonging to a company, who has duly qualified as a gunner, retains his classification as such for a period of three years, provided that during that period he has not been out of the Artillery service more than three months; and is entitled to the additional compensation authorized by law for gunners."

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Department Commander, accompanied by Capt. Edwin Landon, aide-de-camp, will proceed to Forts Schuyler and Totten, N. Y., on inspection duty. (Sept. 30, D. E.)

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., commanding the Department, accompanied by Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., Acting Inspector General, will proceed to and make an inspection of the troops at Fort Robinson and Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. (Sept. 12, D. M.)

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. James M. Bell, U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (Oct. 1, A. G. O.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Helstead, A. A. G., will proceed to Washington, D. C., reporting to the Adjutant General of the Army. (Sept. 20, D. Cal.)

Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, will proceed to Forts Slocum and Totten, N. Y., on inspection duty. (Oct. 3, D. E.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Inf., Inspector General, will make the annual inspection required by A. R. 967; Forts Keogh, Missoula, Harrison and Assiniboine, Montana. (Sept. 18, D. D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, assistant to Inspector General, will proceed to Forts Columbus and Wood, N. Y., on inspection duty. (Oct. 1, D. E.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post G. M. Sergt. Richard Gibbons (appointed Sept. 26, 1901, from sergeant, Co. H, 28th Inf.), Boise Barracks, Idaho, will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for duty. (Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q. M., is relieved of so much of his duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as pertain to repairs, etc., to barracks and quarters and the improvement of roads at that post. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 12, 1901, is granted Capt. George H. Penrose, Q. M., U. S. A. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Sergt. Clarence S. Gould, Vancouver Barracks, will be sent to Fort Niobrara, Neb., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. John McCarthy, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 1, A. G. O.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave for seven days granted to First Lieut. George P. Heard, asst. surg., is extended seven days. (Sept. 30, D. E.)

Contract Surgeon David M. Roberts, will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty during the absence of Contract Surgeon W. T. Baird, U. S. Army. (Sept. 23, D. T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1901, is granted Contract Surgeon William T. Baird, U. S. Army. (Sept. 23, D. T.)

Hospital Steward Frederick S. Simmons, from duty at Fort Wright, Wash., to Vancouver Barracks for duty. (Sept. 23, D. Col.)

Acting Hospital Steward Richard F. H. Brauns, to report to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Sept. 18, D. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on the completion of his examination for promotion is granted Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, asst. surg., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Sept. 21, D. D.)

Capt. Frederick H. Morhart, assistant surgeon, U. S. V. is on account of physical disability honorably discharged from the service to take effect Sept. 30, 1901. (Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Frederick E. Jenkins will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surgeon Max F. Clausius, on his arrival at Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Asst. Surg., is de-

talled as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York city, vice 1st Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Asst. Surg., relieved. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, Asst. Surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for return transportation to Manila. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. W. B. Davis, Surgeon. (Fort Myer, Sept. 28.)

Acting Hospital Steward Herbert Emerson, Fort Dade, Florida, will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Robert Burns, surg., U. S. V., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Hancock, scheduled to sail Oct. 1, and on arrival at Manila, for duty. (Sept. 18, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave, on account of sickness, granted 1st Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, asst. surg., U. S. A., is further extended three months. (Oct. 1, A. G. O.)

Contract Surg. J. Samuel White, having arrived at Seattle, Washington, will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. James Carroll is directed to return from Havana, Cuba, to Washington, D. C., not later than Nov. 1, 1901.

Hosp. Steward J. S. Neate, Madison Barracks, will be sent to Washington, D. C., for duty in the pathological laboratory of the Army Medical Museum. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Cont. Surg. Frederick E. Jenkins will report to the C. O., Troop B, 4th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with that troop en route to its new station, Fort Riley, Kas. Upon completion of this duty, he will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further instructions. (Sept. 23, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon Max F. Clausius, will report to the C. O. 12th Battery Field Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with that battery en route to its new station, Fort Douglas, Utah. Upon completion of this duty, Contract Surgeon Clausius will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further instructions. (Sept. 23, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon T. C. Holmes, surgeon of the transport Grant, will report to the C. O. 13th Batt. Field Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with that battery en route to its new station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. Upon completion of this duty, he will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Sept. 23, D. Colo.)

Acting Hospital Steward Michael J. Ruane, is relieved from duty at the hospital corps school of instruction, Fort McDowell, Cal., and will report on Army transport Hancock, for duty on that vessel, to relieve Acting Hosp. Steward Alfred W. Wagner, who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Sept. 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is assigned to duty with troops on the Army transport Hancock, scheduled to sail for the Philippine Islands on the Oct. 1, and upon arrival at Manila will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Sept. 25, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. T. G. Holmes will upon the expiration of the leave granted him, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on the transport Grant. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. T. G. Holmes. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Contract Surg. Harry D. Belt. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave on account of sickness granted Major Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, is extended one month. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, O. D. is extended to include Sept. 30, 1901. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, O. D., will upon the expiration of the extension of leave granted him report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as chief ordnance officer of that department. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on Oct. 15, is granted Capt. Tracy C. Dickson. (Oct. 1, G. O.)

Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O. D., now at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for temporary duty in his office. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave for seven days is granted Chaplain S. H. Bell. (Fort Wadsworth, Sept. 27.)

3d CAVALRY—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Par. 2, S. O. 202, Aug. 29, 1901, relating to Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is revoked. (Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

4th CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 28, 1901, is granted First Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Sept. 16, D. M.)

The seven days' leave granted Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav., is extended seven days. (Sept. 27, D. M.)

8th CAVALRY—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Sick leave for four months to take effect Oct. 15, 1901, or as soon thereafter as practicable, is granted First Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 8th Cav. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

11th CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

Private F. H. Stagner, D, 11th Cav., Ft. Myer, has been promoted to Sergeant.

13th CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Par. 26, S. O. 222, Sept. 28, 1901, from H. Q. A., relative to 2d Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 13th Cav., is revoked. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (Sept. 26, D. D.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 13th Cav., is further extended fourteen days. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for thirty days is granted Maj. Harry R. Anderson, Art. Corps, Fort Riley, Kas. (Sept. 12, D. M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted to Capt. E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps. (Sept. 21, D. Cuba.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, Art. Corps. (Sept. 20, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1901, is granted to Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, Art. Corps. (Sept. 27, D. E.)

Second Lieut. Leigh Sypher, Art. Corps, will return from special duty in connection with tests of pneumatic gun at Hilton Head, S. C., to his station at Sullivan's Island, S. C. Lieut. Sypher will return to Hilton Head when notified by Capt. Ira MacNutt, Inspector of Ordnance, that he is ready to proceed with the tests at that place. (Sept. 27, D. E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Art. Corps. (Oct. 1, D. E.)

Corp. C. E. Gould, H. B. Suttman and W. S. King, 72d Co., C. A., Ft. Greble, have been promoted to sergeants.

Corp. P. J. O'Brien, F. P. Kirwin, H. Brazel and C. Ryan, 1st Co., C. A., Ft. Hamilton, have been promoted to sergeants.

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, A. C., is detailed Commissary and Treasurer. (Ft. Schuyler, Sept. 28.)

Corp. J. M. Berghin, 82d Co., C. A., Fort Totten, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. G. T. Patterson, A. C., is detailed mess officer. (Ft. Trumbull, Oct. 1.)

Capt. R. F. Gardner, A. C., is detailed Summary Court. (Ft. Caswell, Sept. 27.)

Lieut. P. S. Golderman, A. C., is detailed Adj. Rec. and Eng. Officer and Summary Court. (Ft. Du Pont, Oct. 1.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Maj. Medorem Crawford, Art. Corps. (Oct. 2, D. E.)

The leave granted Maj. Richard P. Strong, Art. Corps, is further extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability. (Oct. 1, A. G. O.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Millard F. Harmon, Art. Corps. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles F. Parker, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 30th Co. to the 118th Co., Coast Art., and will join the latter company. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. John M. Shook, Art. Corps, is assigned to the 4th Co., Coast Artillery, and will report to C. O. Fort Leavenworth, for duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his company at Fort Strong, Mass. (Oct. 1, A. G. O.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Maj. Clermont L. Best, Art. Corps. (Oct. 3, D. E.)

First Lieut. Harry T. Matthews, Art. Corps, will proceed to join his company, (42d Co., Coast Art.) at Fort Mott, N. J. (Sept. 25, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is hereby granted Maj. Medorem Crawford, Art. Corps.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Marion S. Battle, Art. Corps. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George H. McManus, Art. Corps. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed are announced:

1st Lieut. William H. Raymond, rank Aug. 1, 1901, to 63d Co., Coast Art.

1st Lieut. Leo F. Foster, rank Aug. 1, 1901, to 68th Co., Coast Art.

1st Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, rank Aug. 1, 1901, to 20th Co., Coast Art.

1st Lieut. Stephen H. Mould, rank Aug. 1, 1901, to 113th Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, rank July 1, 1901, to 70th Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. Frank T. Hines, rank July 1, 1901, to 29th Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. Victor C. Lewis, rank July 1, 1901, to 28th Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. Lucien S. Breckinridge, rank July 16, 1901, to 74th Co., Coast Art.

Lieuts. Raymond, Foster, Millar, and Lewis will report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their proper stations. Lieut. Mould will join his company at Fort McHenry, Md. Lieut. Stuart will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Hines will report at Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Breckinridge will report at Washington Barracks, D. C., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. E. Van A. Andrus, promoted to Colonel, rank Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

Maj. Benj. K. Roberts, promoted to Lieut. Col., rank Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

Maj. James O'Hara, promoted to Lieut. Col., rank Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

Captains Promoted to Majors.

Leverett H. Walker, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

William P. Duval, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

Henry M. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1901, to Field Art.

Chas. D. Parkhurst, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

Benj. H. Randolph, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

First Lieutenants Promoted to Captains.

Manus McCloskey, Sept. 23, 1901, to 128th Co., Coast Art.

John E. Stephens, Sept. 23, 1901, to 49th Co., Coast Art.

Thomas E. Merrill, Sept. 23, 1901, to 124th Co., Coast Art.

George A. Nugent, Sept. 23, 1901, to 121st Co., Coast Art.

Wm. W. Hamilton, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

William E. Cole, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

Fox Conner, Sept. 23, 1901, to 123d Co., Coast Art.

Henry W. Butler, Sept. 23, 1901, to 122d Co., Coast Art.

M. G. Spinks, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

Jacob C. Johnson, Sept. 23, 1901, to 120th Co., Coast Art.

Henry L. Newbold, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

Ernest D. Scott, Sept. 23, 1901, to 30th Co., Coast Art.

Albert G. Jenkins, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

Robert E. Wylie, Sept. 23, 1901, to Coast Art.

William Forse, Sept. 23, 1901, Coast Art.

Maj. Walker is assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will proceed to that post when Col. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, Art. Corps, returns to Fort Washington, Md., from leave. Maj. Duval is assigned to duty at Fort Howard, Md. Major Andrews is assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. Parkhurst is assigned to duty at Fort Totten, N. Y. Maj. Randolph is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Captain Hamilton is assigned to duty at Fort Banks, Mass., and will join that post. Capt. Newbold is assigned to duty at Fort Washington, Md., and will join that post.

Capt. McCloskey, Merrill, Nugent, Butler, Johnson and Scott will join their proper stations. Capt. Conner will join his company when Captain Stephen M. Foote, Art. Corps, joins the 4th Battery, Field Artillery. Capt. Hamilton, Cole, Spinks, Newbold, Jenkins, Wylie and Forse will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. John S. Davis, Art. Corps, recently appointed (from private, 6th Co., Coast Art.) with rank from May 8, 1901, will proceed to Camp McKinley, Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory. Lieut. Davis will remain unattached to a battery or company until further orders. (Oct. 1, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed are announced:

First Lieutenants.

George F. Connolly, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 44th Co., Coast Art.

William H. Monroe, rank Aug. 1, 1901, 13th Co., Coast Art.

Alexander Greig, Jr., rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 50th Co., Coast Art.

John W. Gulick, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 21st Co., Coast Art.

John P. Spurr, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 33d Co., Coast Art.

Robert F. Woods, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 45th Co., Coast Art.

Edward T. Donnelly, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 51st Co., Coast Art.

Charles C. Pullis, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 78th Co., Coast Art.

James M. Wheeler, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 48th Co., Coast Art.

James R. Pourie, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 93d Co., Coast Art

Edwin C. Long, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 76th Co., Coast Art.
 Willis R. Vance, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 77th Co., Coast Art.
 Hugh S. Brown, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 82d Co., Coast Art.
 Charles M. Bunker, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 116th Co., Coast Art.
 Edward D. Powers, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 85th Co., Coast Art.
 James Totten, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 88th Co., Coast Art.
 Mariborough Churchill, rank July 16, 1901, assigned to 113th Co., Coast Art.
 Francis W. Griffin, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 9th Co., Coast Art.
 Francis H. Lincoln, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 112th Co., Coast Art.
 Robert B. Mitchell, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 1st Co., Coast Art.
 William K. Moore, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 4th Co., Coast Art.
 Claudius M. Seaman, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 45th Co., Coast Art.
 Richard H. Jordan, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 81st Co., Coast Art.

Lieuts. Connolly and Livingston will report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their proper stations. Lieut. Monroe will join his company at Fort Monroe, Va. Lieuts. Greig and Powers will join their respective companies at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Lieuts. Woods and Seaman will join their company at Fort Du Pont, Del. Lieut. Donnelly will join his company at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Lieut. Long will join his company at Fort Banks, Mass. Lieut. Vance will join his company at Fort Warren, Mass. Lieut. Totten will proceed to join his company at Fort Trumbull, Conn. Lieut. Churchill will join his company at Fort McHenry, Md. Lieut. Griffin will join his company at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

The following named officers will proceed to the posts indicated after their respective names for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their proper stations:
 Lieut. Gulick, Sullivan Island, S. C.; Lieut. Spurr, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Lieut. Pulls, Fort Crook, Neb.; Lieut. Wheeler, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Balentine, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Lieut. Power, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Lieut. Taylor, Fort Wayne, Mich.; Lieut. Carrigan, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Lieut. Brown, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Lieut. Bunker, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Lieut. Pourie, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Port Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Moore, Fort Crook, Neb.; Lieut. Jordan, Washington Barracks, D. C. (Oct. 1, H. Q. A.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf., is assigned to Company C of that regiment. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for twenty days is granted Maj. J. Rozier Clagett, 2d Inf. (Sept. 25, D. L.)
 Capt. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., is assigned to duty as acting judge advocate of the Department of Dakota, and upon being relieved from treatment at the U. S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report for duty. (Oct. 1, A. G. O.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

The following transfers are made in the 4th Inf: Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, from Co. A to L; Capt. John S. Switzer, from Co. L to A; Capt. Paul A. Wolf, from Co. B to F; Capt. Ernest E. Smith, from Co. F to B. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

Capt. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf., from duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., to join his regiment. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)
 Maj. R. H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., and Second Lieut. H. Clay M. Supple, 19th Inf., and Gordon N. Kimball, 3d Cav., will accompany detachment of troops to the Philippine Islands about Oct. 1. (Sept. 25, D. Cal.)
 Leave for three months is granted Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

Battalion Sergt. Major George W. McGaffin, 10th Inf., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila, where he will report for duty with his battalion. (Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for ten days from Oct. 1, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. Edward D. Warfield, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 23d Inf., Co. A, and will join that company at its station in the United States after the expiration of his present sick leave. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Henry G. Learnard, Adj., 14th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Sept. 23, D. D.)
 1st Lieut. Patrick H. Mullay, 14th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will join his company. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. Howard S. Avery, battalion adjutant, 14th Inf., is relieved from further duty with Co. C, 14th Inf., at Canton, Ohio, and will join his proper station at Fort Wayne, Mich. (Sept. 25, D. L.)
 2d Lieut. James E. Ware, 14th Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Mich., will join his company (C) at Canton, Ohio. (Sept. 25, D. L.)
 Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th Inf. (Oct. 1, A. G. O.)
 Leave for one month is granted Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, 14th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Sept. 23, D. D.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Col. John W. French, 22d Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will join his regiment. (Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. John R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf., is detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person to Major William W. McCammon, 6th Inf., recruiting officer, at St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. A. S. BURT.

Sick leave for two months and fifteen days is granted Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

27th INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

The leave granted Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., is extended two months. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 27th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)
 Capt. F. B. Andrus, 27th Inf., is detailed Post Commissary. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 29.)
 1st Lieut. C. G. Erickham, 27th Inf., will join his proper company, Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 30.
 Corp. D. J. Flynn and Private David Nadeau, H. 27th Inf., have been promoted to Sergeants.

28th INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

2d Lieut. Wylie T. Conway, 28th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will join his company at Fort Wright, Wash. (Sept. 30, D. Cal.)

29th INFANTRY.—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

The following transfers in the 29th Inf. are made at the request of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, from Co. L to Co. C; 1st Lieut. Henry Waterson, Jr., from Co. C to Co. L. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for ten days, to take effect Oct. 10, is granted Maj. Leonard A. Lovering, 29th Inf. (Sept. 30, D. L.)

30th INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for ten days from Oct. 1, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)
 The retirement from active service Sept. 27, 1901, of Col. Charles A. Dempsey, 30th Inf., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The sick leave granted Capt. Allen D. Raymond, Porto Rico Regiment, is extended one month. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman (promoted from major, 30th Inf.) to the 30th Inf., to date from Sept. 22, 1901, vice Leefe, retired. Major Promoted, Major Chas. Byrne will join his regiment. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names: Second Lieut. Harry W. Bathiany (appointed from corporal, Co. D, 1st Inf.) to the 3d Inf.; Second Lieut. Frank Pratt (appointed from Sergeant, Co. K, 15th Inf.) to the 1st Inf.; the officers named will proceed to join their respective regiments. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments of Cavalry as indicated after their respective names, and excepting Lieut. Walter H. Rodney, 1st Cav., will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders: First Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, to 9th Cav.; Daniel H. Gienty, to 7th Cav.; William V. Tremaine, to 15th Cav.; John B. Fair, to 9th Cav.; Marion C. Rayer, to 5th Cav.; Beverly A. Read, to 6th Cav.; Joseph R. McAndrews, to 1st Cav.; Frederick B. Neilson, to 12th Cav.; George B. Rodney, to 5th Cav. Second Lieutenants—Joseph V. Kuznik, to 9th Cav.; Henry Gibbins, to 10th Cav.; Wilford Twyman, to 10th Cav.; William S. Wells, Jr., to 10th Cav.; Edward A. Keyes, to 5th Cav.; Walter H. Rodney, to 1st Cav. Troop H; Taylor M. Reagan, to 12th Cav.

Lieuts. Coleman and Tremaine will join their respective regiments. Lieut. Gienty will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Fair will report at Columbus Barracks, O., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Rayer will report at Sullivan Island, S. C., for temporary duty, and upon the completion, join his proper station. Lieut. Read will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion join his proper station. Lieut. Keyes will report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty, and upon the completion, will join his proper station. Lieuts. McAndrews, Kuznik, Gibbins, Twyman, and Wells will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join their proper stations. Lieuts. Neilson and George B. Rodney will report at Fort Meyer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join their proper stations. Lieut. Walter H. Rodney will report at Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. Lieut. Reagan will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. James P. Barney, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 7th Cav. Lieut. Barney will report at Fort Columbus, New York, for temporary duty, after which he will join his proper station. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments of Infantry as indicated after their respective names: First Lieutenants—James G. Hannah, to 10th Inf.; Alfred W. Bjornstad, to 29th Inf.; William G. Fleischhauer, to 26th Inf.; William Taylor, to 26th Inf.; William A. Carleton, to 30th Inf.; Paul C. Galleher, to 29th Inf.; Milosh R. Hilgard, to 16th Inf.; Philip Powers, to 21st Inf.; Linwood E. Hanson, to 26th Inf.; Henry F. McFeeley, to 10th Inf. Second Lieutenants—Harry D. Mitchell, to 16th Inf.; Solomon B. West, to 2d Inf.; Gouverneur V. Packard, to 4th Inf.; Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, to 17th Inf.; Arthur M. Ferguson, to 14th Inf.; Fred Bury, to 1st Inf.; William A. Castle, to 16th Inf.; Oliver P. Robinson, to 6th Inf.; Charles G. Lawrence, to 15th Inf.; William E. Persons, to 22d Inf.; Kirwin Taylor Smith, 6th Inf.; Albin L. Clark, to 30th Inf.; Charles Keller, to 3d Inf.; Frank C. Burnett, to 10th Inf.; George R. Crawford, to 11th Inf.; Fred W. Bugbee, to 1st Inf.; Charles H. Errington, to 11th Inf.

Lieut. Errington will join his regiment. Lieut. Mitchell will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment. Lieut. Crawford will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join a company of the 11th Inf. in the District of Porto Rico. The following named officers will proceed to the posts indicated after their respective names for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their proper stations: Lieut. Hannah, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Lieut. Bjornstad, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Lieut. Fleischhauer, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Lieut. Taylor, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Lieut. Carleton, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Lieut. Galleher, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Lieut. Hilgard, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. ower, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Lieut. Hanson, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Lieut. McFeeley, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Lieut. West, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Lieut. Packer, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Lieut. Quackenbush, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Lieut. Ferguson, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Bury, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Lieut. Castle, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Lieut. Robinson, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Lawrence, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Persons, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Mitchell, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Keller, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Burnett, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Lieut. Burnett, Fort Cook, Neb.; Lieut. Bugbee, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified: 3d Lieut. Ralph A. Lynch (appointed from sergeant major, 19th Inf.) to the 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Carl F. Busache (appointed from private, Co. L, 6th Inf.) to the 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Morris C. Foote (appointed from sergeant Co. K, 7th Inf.) to the 23rd Inf. The officers named will join their respective regiments. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are announced:

1st Lieut. John W. Moore, assigned to 2d Cav.
 2d Lieut. Gordon Johnston, assigned to 10th Cav.
 2d Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, assigned to 13th Cav.
 2d Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, assigned to 9th Cav.
 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Coe, assigned to 21st Inf.
 2d Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, assigned to 9th Inf.
 2d Lieut. John M. Craig, assigned to 12th Inf.
 2d Lieut. Goodwin Compton, assigned to 26th Inf.
 Lieut. Johnson will report at Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Buchanan will report at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. Lieut. Craig will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. Lieuts. Moore, Trumbo, Camp, Coe, and Compton will join their respective regiments. (Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer, Sept. 11, 1901, of 2d Lieut. Edgar H. Yule

from the 2d Inf. to the Art. Corps, with rank from Dec. 1, 1900, is announced. Lieut. Yule is assigned to the 11th Co., Coast Art., and will join that company at Key West Barracks, Florida. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Charles L. McKain, 28th Inf., is transferred to the 16th Inf., and will join his regiment. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, recently appointed (from Battalion Sergt. Major, 7th Inf.) with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 14th Inf., and will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: First-class Sergt. David T. Flannery, Co. F, Signal Corps; 1st Sergt. John Coffey, Co. B, 21st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Michael Padden, 9th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Sergt. John Schmetzer, 5th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Sergt. John Texton, Troop G, 6th Cav.; Sergt. Gustav Spreemann, Engineer Band; Pvt. Franklin White, 28th Co., Coast Art. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, C. E.; Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. Davis, C. E.; Major William E. Birkhimer, Art. Corps; Capt. Adam Slaker, Art. Corps, is appointed to meet at Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory, to carefully consider and report upon the subject of the defense of Pearl Harbor and the Harbor of Honolulu, to submit project for the defense of those harbors, with estimates of the cost, and to make recommendations as to what land should be acquired or set apart to meet all the military demands of the said defense. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Clinton B. Sears, C. E.; Capt. Albert Todd, Art. Corps; Capt. Henry Jersey, C. E.; Capt. William S. McNair, Art. Corps, is appointed to meet at Manila to report upon the subject of the defense of the important harbors of the Philippine Islands; to make recommendation as to what harbors should be fortified; to submit projects for their defense, with estimates of cost, and to make recommendation as to what land should be acquired or set apart to meet all the demands of the defense. (Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Henry A. Greene, U. S. Inf., A. A. G., is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened by par. 17, S. O. 95, April 24, 1901, H. Q. A. office, vice Brig. Gen. James M. Bell, U. S. A., relieved. (Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

A medical board to consist of Maj. William P. Kendall, Surg.; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg.; Cont. Surg. William C. Le Compte, is appointed to meet at Fort Porter, New York, to determine the physical fitness of such persons as may be ordered before it for appointment as lieutenants in the Army. (Oct. 1, A. G. O.)

A board of survey to consist of Major Francis E. Eltonhead, 14th Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Martin, Q. M., 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. M. Brambila, 14th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., to adjust the question of responsibility for certain quartermaster stores for which E. R. Hutchins, late captain and C. S., U. S. Vols., is held accountable. (Sept. 26, D. D.)

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of Pvt. Peter J. Devine, Troop H, 11th Cav., tried by general court-martial at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and found guilty of using disrespectful words against the President of the United States, and sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for one year." Major Gen. J. R. Brooke says: "It is the opinion of the reviewing authority that the punishment adjudged by the court is not a sufficient penalty for the flagitious act the prisoner was found to have committed. It is not within the power of the reviewing authority to increase the punishment; but in order that the prisoner may not wholly escape punishment the sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Columbus, N. Y. (Sept. 27, D. E.)

In the case of a soldier tried at Henry Barracks, P. R., for various offenses, the reviewing authority, Major Gen. Brooke says: "The record shows that it was the opinion of the court that the evidence did not substantiate the additional charge and its specification. In its opinion upon this point the court was correct and the offense should clearly have been laid under the 39th Article of War. But the court by substituting the 63d for the 40th Article of War in its finding, virtually found leaving his post by a sentinel to be an offense less in degree than the one of quitting his guard. The rule the court evidently intended to follow in its finding is dependent upon the condition that the offense the evidence establishes is less in degree and kindred to the one alleged in the specification. In the case under consideration this condition does not (in the opinion of the reviewing authority) exist, for the reason that he regards the offense the prisoner was found by the court to have committed to be greater in degree than the one upon which the prisoner was arraigned. The finding upon the additional charge and its specification and the sentence were disapproved Sept. 25. The prisoner will be released from confinement. (S. O. 223, Sept. 27, D. E.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

In reply to a letter from the C. O., 8th Co., Coast Art., of Sept. 5 asking whether the semi-annual reports of instruction required by Par. 252, A. R. 1901, to be forwarded to their regimental commanders" on the last day of September and March of each year are still required, and if so, to whom such report shall be rendered, the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army directs that these reports will be forwarded to the District Commanders, and the latter will forward abstracts of them as required by Par. 252, A. R. 1901.

Capt. Charles T. Greene, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's College, Fordham, New York. (Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD.—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 29, for New York, N. Y.
 CROOK.—At New York, N. Y.
 DIX.—At Seattle, Oct. 2; will sail about Oct. 15 for Manila.
 EGBERT.—At Seattle, Wash.
 GRANT.—At San Francisco, Cal.
 HANCOCK.—Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 1, for Manila.
 INGALLS.—Sailed from New York for Manila, P. I., Aug. 22; sailed from Port Aden, Arabia, Sept. 20; left Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 28.
 KILPATRICK.—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 12 for San Francisco, Cal.; sailed from Iloilo, P. I., Sept. 16, with the 18th Inf.
 LAWTON.—At Manila, P. I., undergoing repairs.
 LOGAN.—At San Francisco, Cal.
 McCLELLAN.—At Manila, P. I.
 MEADE.—Sailed from Manila Sept. 1 for San Francisco, with nine companies of Artillery.
 RELIEF.—At Manila, P. I.
 ROSECRANS.—Arrived at Portland, Oreg., Sept. 29.
 SEDGWICK.—At New York, N. Y.
 SEWARD.—In Alaskan waters.
 SHERIDAN.—Arrived at Manila Sept. 26; will sail Oct. 15.
 SHERMAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.
 SUMNER.—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 22, for Manila, P. I.
 THOMAS.—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 1; will sail Oct. 16 for Manila.
 WARREN.—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, for Manila, P. I.
 WRIGHT.—At Manila, P. I.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901.

THE SAMAR DISASTER.

With the growing relations of amity between the Filipinos and the American soldiers, owing to the collapse of the rebellion, it is easy to see how native treachery could effect such a catastrophe as that reported from Samar, without there being a culpable neglect of duty or carelessness on the part of the American officers in command. Since the civil commission began its work in the Islands there has been a tendency to make less and less of the military as an agency toward impressing the natives with a realization of the sovereignty of the United States. There has been a steady and growing disposition toward promoting a kind of fraternization between the soldiers and natives, and perhaps this has gone too far, especially in view of the wide differences in warlikeness, fidelity and intelligence among the various tribes and islands. A course of conduct fitted for the natives in Northern Luzon might be wholly unwise to adopt toward their brethren in Southern Luzon, and what would be calculated to promote peace and quiet in the island of Leyte might be provocative of hostility in Samar.

The meagre accounts of Company C's misfortune indicate that most of the attacking party were bolomen, and this would suggest that the rebels were of the lowest order of fighting men, intelligence among the Filipinos seeming to be in the proportion of rifles in their possession. It is to be hoped that the stories of the atrocities committed on the bodies of our soldiers will prove untrue since it is not a pleasant thought that a people to whom we have shown so much compassion and pity should make us a return in cruelty better fitted to red-skinned savages than to those whom the ecstatic praise of home reformers has tempted us to accept and treat as misguided but sincere patriots. Until now the natives have shown a wholesome regard for the shoulder straps of American officers, as in the case of Gillmore, Shields, Altstaetter and others, and if any officers met their death in that fight it is well to believe, till we learn positively to the contrary, that they died in open fight and not in the torture inflicted upon captives. If this should not prove to be true, and it should be established that they were not treated as prisoners of war, then it will be the duty of our troops to inflict a punishment upon the natives proportioned to the enormity of their lapse from civilized warfare, and administered in a way that shall add to, not mar, the reputation of our Government among those benighted people.

A NAVAL ANARCHIST.

We publish this week a portion of a letter received from an enlisted man attached to the U. S. F. S. Chicago, which indicates the possibility of establishing a school of philosophy on board each of our men-of-war. We can hardly recommend this particular philosopher to express his opinions too openly within the hearing of those whose office it is to enforce discipline, lest he meet with a re-tort similar to that which greeted Colonel Dutassey, an officers of Volunteers during the Civil War who was sent to Sing Sing by sentence of court-martial for too free indulgence in a variety of peccadilloes. "I am Count Dutassey," he said to the keeper, by way of introduction. "I speak five languages—" He got no further, for the keeper broke in upon him with the exclamation: "We speak but one language here, and we want d— little of that."

A little philosophy of the quality we quote would go a long way on a warship, probably as far as the brig. Such an argument in favor of Anarchy, or something akin to it, is certainly out of place on a Government vessel, among those who have sworn obedience to the constituted authorities. If the doctrine that no man should yield obedience to another were to prevail then chaos would come. Substituting each individual conscience for the rule of uniform law would give us as many codes as there are varieties of conscience, and in this land of free thought men's consciences are as variant as their other personal peculiarities.

"That we stand in the same relation to God as we do to our earthly father," as this sea lawyer argues, is admitted. But what earthly father can be so absolutely unyielding in his demand for obedience as the Great Father of us all? Herein is shown the benevolence of which our correspondent speaks. Uniformity of rule secures exact justice and establishes order. Wherever disregard of law prevails we have disorder, be it in the physical universe, in the domain of ethics, or in the conduct of human affairs, which, under a wise rule, seeks to approach as nearly as possible to the divine model of impartial and inflexible administration of law. The fact that it is impossible under human conditions to approach more nearly than we do to that model is no argument for the abolition of law, and the consequent disintegration of society into a chaos of contending selfishnesses. Obedience to the general conscience expressed in law, if it does not establish a perfect commonwealth at least enables us to work together to some common end which concerns the comfort and the happiness of the commun-

ity. We may thus make some progress at least toward the ideal state described by our correspondent, wherein the rule of selfish striving for advantage which leads to war shall no longer prevail. To follow the path recommended by this school of reasoners would lead us back to the condition of our barbarian ancestors, from which we have advanced by long and painful strivings through unnumbered generations.

The question raised by our nautical philosopher as to the right of a sovereign to compel men to bear arms does not immediately concern the citizen of the United States, who in this matter is entirely a free agent. It may be well to suggest, however, that compulsion by a sovereign is less of a hardship than compulsion by the necessity which has in all ages imposed upon the unwilling the burdens of war. These burdens have lessened, and the frequency of wars decreased, since the regulation of international controversies and the suppression of internal feuds, has fallen into the hands of great States compelling military service.

We touch upon the main argument of our correspondent, without following him in detail, because it seems well that some attempt should be made to protect the class of apparently well-meaning men to which he belongs against the influence of a pernicious and disorganizing philosophy. Recent circumstances have cast a lurid light upon the tendency of Anarchist reasonings, and shown the necessity for imposing some form of restraint upon their too free expression. Certainly we have no place in our Navy and Army for men who have any sympathy with or belief in them, and our advice to this Chicago jockey is to seek, as soon as his term of enlistment expires, some more congenial field for the exercise of his peculiar talent for hair-splitting argument in favor of principles which do not propose the reformation of society but its destruction.

FOR A NAVAL RESERVE.

Definite plans are being formulated at the Navy Department for recommendation to Congress for the organization of a Federal Naval Reserve. It will be remembered that for several years past there has been a disposition on the part of the present Secretary of the Navy to do all in his power looking to the establishment of a well-equipped and organized reserve force for the Navy. Last year it was evident that Congress was favorable to the project, but notwithstanding this the bills introduced were never acted upon. It is believed and hoped, however, that there will be no trouble this year to obtain the passage of a bill providing for such an organization.

Lieutenant Commander Southerland of the Navy has been greatly interested for some time in efforts to obtain authority for the organization of a Naval Reserve, but, as he will make a report in the near future to the Secretary of the Navy, he refuses to divulge now the places which have been made. It is known, however, from other sources what the salient features will be of the recommendations to be made this year to Congress. The object of the Naval Reserve is to have in readiness for any emergency a well-trained force of officers and men, who can be depended upon for service on the outer line of sea defenses. It is proposed to have a special clause put in the enlistment papers of Coast Signal Service men and men of the Light House Service providing that in time of war or other emergency their services can be called upon for the inner line of defense, or coast defense, under penalty of desertion.

Several suggestions of more or less merit have been made to the Navy Department for the organization of a Naval Reserve. The one which meets with the most favor, however, is that which looks to the establishment all over the country of Naval districts at which will be located "ship's companies" of the Reserve, which will be given each year regular training on board some vessel of the Navy. These companies will be under the command of Naval Reserve officers, none of whom will hold rank higher than lieutenant commander, and who will be under the orders of the regular Naval officers when the company is at sea. The idea is to have the yearly training conducted in every particular as if the Reserve men were regularly enlisted men of the Navy. There will be no way of getting out of the hard work incident to the life of every seaman, and as the men will be enlisted in the Reserve they will be obliged to obey all orders given them by any officer.

It is the idea of the Department at first to form the Naval Reserve as far as possible from what is the present Naval Militia. The men will be given an opportunity to enlist in the Reserve and the officers will be taken into the Reserve without any examination. Later officers for the Reserve will have to appear before a Board composed of regular officers of the Navy, who will determine their fitness for commissions in the Reserve.

As to the strength of the Reserve, a majority of officers of the Navy think that it should be of like size to the Regular Navy. That is, for every enlisted man of the Navy there should be an enlisted man of the Reserve. It is not believed, however, that Congress will agree to such a large force at the start, but probably the Reserve will begin with an enlisted strength of 7,000 men. The officers of the Reserve will be carried in the regular manner upon the Navy Register, and promotion in the force will take place in a similar manner to promotion in the regular Navy. During the cruises of the Reserve the officers and men will receive the pay of the grade which they may hold. It is not proposed to call upon the States for any support whatsoever.

The project of having a Naval Reserve is a most excellent one for many reasons, and we are glad to see

that it meets with the general approval of the Service. Our experiences in the late war should show how extremely difficult, and, in fact, impossible it is, to get upon short notice the hundreds of enlisted men required for the expanded Navy. In time of peace it is only too hard to get men for the Navy, and if war should suddenly break out it would be impossible to get enough men to put into commission all of the vessels of the Navy. How advantageous, then, would it be to have a well equipped and trained force always in readiness for active service on the vessels of the Navy. As far as men are concerned we would then have a force probably sufficient to care for all of the regular ships of the Navy, as well as for the many auxiliary vessels which would be called into immediate service. We hope the recommendations to be made by the Secretary in this regard will meet with unqualified support by Congress.

STAMPING OUT YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Full reports of the efforts to stamp out yellow fever in Cuba and remove the causes of the disease, received at the Insular Bureau of the War Department, show that there has been no yellow fever in Santiago since Dec. 27, 1899. The result of nearly two years of American rule has been to make Santiago, to all outward appearance, as clean as any American city. Every house where yellow fever occurred in 1899 was disinfected three times. During the month of June there was not a single death nor a new case in Havana. The records show that since 1761 no previous June has passed with absolute freedom from this disease. There has never been a year that approached the present in its freedom from the yellow fever, the last death having occurred on March 17. It is believed that by pursuing the present methods the island can be rid of yellow fever, and its spread prevented even when introduced from the outside.

There is one development in the proceedings of the Schley Court of Inquiry to which our attention has been called by an eminent officer of the Navy, which we would like to bring to the attention of the service. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in his testimony before the Court of Inquiry, told how two of the large 12-inch guns of the Iowa had been disabled when firing at a range of 11,500 yards and how all of the shots of our fleet fell short of the Colon, whereas some of the shots of the Spaniards went beyond the vessels engaged in the bombardment. In the first place this, it seems to us, is information which should never have been made public and we greatly regret the necessity of questioning a witness along such lines. Officers agree that there must be something radically wrong with our Naval ordnance if two 12-inch guns on the same ship could be so seriously disabled when only firing at a range of 11,500 yards. Either the mount is very defective—and if so it must be defective in principle—or the gun itself will not do anywhere near what is claimed for it and is inferior to the 8-inch gun used at that time by the Spaniards. It may be that the powder used is worthless, or is it the shell? In any event the fact remains that our shots fell short—all of them—and those of the Spaniards passed over the heads of our officers. Whatever the trouble is it should be investigated immediately if such action has not already been taken. One of the most expert officers in the Navy has called our attention to these facts and has expressed his opinion that our ordnance was then very defective and inferior. He has pointed to the fact that a naval gun is supposed to carry, with some degree of accuracy, one mile to each inch of caliber. Yet the two guns on the Iowa broke down at a range of only 11,500 yards.

Mr. Gerow D. Brill, who was until recently in the employ of the Chinese Government, states the Chinese have arsenals and smokeless powder factories at Foochow, Hanyang, Nanking, Chengtu, and near Canton. At Hanyang there are factories working at full pressure, night and day, turning out hundreds of magazine rifles, and they have also all the machinery and metal for making large ordnance, quick-firing, and machine guns. There is also a factory there for the production of smokeless powder, and this is now in full work. The same informant expresses it as his opinion that Chang-chi-tung is one of the wisest men in the country, and that he is not making arms and ammunition for nothing, nor reorganizing the army without some definite object. He concludes an interview by saying, "No one can tell what is going to happen in China."

We have always contended that there was danger that the attempt to teach the Chinese the arts of civilization, and especially the art of war, might in the end recoil on our own heads. The idea that the Western nations can ever obtain the military control of China is a dream. Indeed, Mr. Meredith Townsend, who has had a large experience in the East, and who has written much in the Contemporary Review on England's relations to the Oriental people, contends that England's domain in India is only temporary. The warrior races of India are as brave a people as live and they outnumber those who speak English. According to this authority the English have made no permanent impression on the hundreds of millions in India, and that when they go they and their ways will speedily be forgotten. Their railroads would be torn up and the evidence of their civilization obliterated.

Capt. Frank Wildes, U. S. N., Captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was ordered to Washington this week for examination for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral.

"If they had continued as they were then going could they have arrived at Santiago?" he was asked, and replied:

"Certainly not."

"Where would they have arrived?"

"If they had continued as they were going they would have struck the coast of Haiti."

Relating the particulars of the blockade of Santiago before June 1, Captain McCalla said the Marblehead and the Vixen had at night occupied positions inside the large ships about two miles from the shore line, and that the line was easily discernible.

On cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, the witness said he had failed to execute an order from Rear Admiral Remey delivered while he was in command off Cienfuegos, directing that all except the smallest vessels be withdrawn. He had, he said, failed to leave the small vessels there.

"Did you do that on your own responsibility?"

"On my own responsibility."

Referring to the fact that he had informed Captain Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's Chief of Staff, of the code of signals arranged for communicating with the insurgent Cubans, he said that he did not in any way communicate with the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Rayner then asked:

"According to the regular custom and regulations observed in cases of that sort, was it not your purpose that this communication should go to the Commander-in-Chief through his chief of staff?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

The witness said further that he thought it had been common knowledge at Key West after his arrival there on May 19 that the Cuban insurgents were on the coast near Cienfuegos, but that no information was given concerning the secret code. He had, he said, failed to give the code to Commodore Schley when he passed him, when the Commodore was on his way to Cienfuegos, because he did not know that the Commodore was bound for that port.

He had ordered the Eagle, he said, to give Commodore Schley information concerning the presence of insurgents, but had not given the secret code to the commander of that vessel.

Replying to a question, Captain McCalla said that Commodore Schley's fleet, while off Santiago, had never to his knowledge been withdrawn to any distance from the harbor of Santiago.

Commodore Schley's fleet, while off Santiago, had never been told, is absolutely false?"

"I object," shouted Captain Lemly.

"The objection is sustained," said Admiral Dewey.

"The question is highly improper."

Mr. Hanna asked: "If Commodore Schley had signaled you to come on the Brooklyn and had stated to you that his destination was Cienfuegos, would you or would you not have communicated to him the secret signal to which you have referred?"

"I would have given him the code, of course," answered the witness.

Captain McCalla said that the memorandum prepared by himself and quoted by Rear Admiral Sampson in his report of Aug. 3, 1898, as having been placed in possession of Rear Admiral Schley, contained all the information except the secret code which he possessed concerning the insurgents. Mr. Hanna stated that his purpose in asking this question was to develop the fact that the memorandum was in the hands of Commodore Schley in time for him to have acted upon it before leaving Cienfuegos for Santiago. The Court asked the following questions of the witness:

"What was the state of the sea between May 24 and May 26, when the squadron was steaming to Santiago from Cienfuegos?"

STATE OF SEA AT CIENFUEGOS.

"To the best of my recollection it grew rough during the night of the 24th. We had, so far as I remember, rain and thick weather. Next day we had thick and rough weather and a moderately heavy sea. The weather was clear on the 26th. So far as I remember by noon of the 26th it was fair weather; the sea moderated from the 25th right on until it became quite calm on the night of the 26th."

"Was the Marblehead in condition for any service that might be required of her on May 31?"

"She was in condition for any service which might be required of her, beyond the fact that she had not been in dock for nearly a year."

"What was the direction of the prevailing wind between the 23d and the 26th of May, inclusive?"

"From the 24th to the 26th it was easterly. I cannot remember exactly how it was on the 23d. My recollection is that we had slight head winds, but that is only in going from San Antonio to Cienfuegos. We had a weather on the 23d."

"Did you on any occasion see the large vessels of the blockading force at or near daybreak between the 28th and the 31st of May?"

"I saw them every morning. I could see them at night, too, because there was some moonlight."

"How far were they from the Marblehead and how far was she from the entrance to Santiago?"

"I judge we were two miles inside of the large ships. We steamed up and down. Sometimes we were nearer the entrance than at others. I judge we were certainly two miles, and perhaps three miles, inside of the large ships."

"Were you familiar with the coast of Cuba in the vicinity of Cape Cruz?"

"I knew the whole coast pretty well, and I had a Cuban pilot who came from the Argonata, the first prize, who ran between Batabano and Santiago for a number of years."

Witness thought the Massachusetts, the Iowa and the New Orleans during the firing on May 31 must have been about five miles from the Colon.

Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who commanded the converted yacht Eagle during the Spanish War, followed Captain McCalla. He said that he had first fallen in with the Flying Squadron on May 19, when the squadron was steaming toward Cienfuegos, and Captain McCalla's sub-squadron was on its way from Cienfuegos to Key West. He had then, under Captain McCalla's orders, undertaken to give Commodore Schley his information concerning the situation at Cienfuegos, and had given this information to the Scorpion for the Commodore, his message being as follows: "We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 16th, at which time, as we learned from insurgents, the only vessels inside the harbor were two gunboats and several cannoniers." Commander Southerland also told of his return to Cienfuegos on May 24 and of accompanying the Marblehead to shore for the purpose of communicating with the insurgents. He also related that in returning Captain McCalla sent him at full speed in advance of the Marblehead to notify the commander of the squadron that Cervera's fleet was not

inside the harbor at that point and had not been there. He had, he said, delivered this information about 3 o'clock.

Captain Lemly read the agreement between himself and the counsel for Admiral Schley as to the portion of the logs of certain vessels to be presented.

The Judge Advocate then introduced Lieut. C. B. Barnes, cipher expert of the Navy Department, for the purpose of explaining the discrepancies between the despatches of Rear Admiral Schley, saying he could not, much to his regret, obey the orders of the Department, as it was prepared by the Rear Admiral and as printed by the Department. Mr. Rayner objected to the calling of the witness while Lieut. Commander Southerland's testimony was incomplete. He also said that he did not consider the variations in the despatch as important.

The Court decided that on account of the objection Mr. Barnes should withdraw. He did so, and Lieut. Commander Southerland's testimony proceeded.

Describing the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago, Lieut. Commander Southerland said that from midnight of May 24 to the afternoon of the 25th, the Eagle had made very bad weather.

"I then asked him again very earnestly to let the Eagle remain with the fleet and coal from the collier. He very courteously replied that he either very much regretted or else was very sorry he could not let me do so, as the Eagle had not coal enough for his purpose, and again directed me to proceed, which I did, after communicating with my division commander."

"State the wind, and whether practicable for the Eagle to go alongside the Merrimac to take coal."

"Without any doubt."

"Why did you not do this?"

"It was not in my power, because I had no authority."

"Did you suggest to the commander of the Flying Squadron you could do this?"

"I did not. I requested him earnestly to let me stay and coal from the collier."

"Was anything else said between you and the Commodore at this time?"

"No. I was so disappointed I did not care to say anything else."

QUESTION OF LOG VALUES.

Mr. Rayner questioned Lieut. Commander Southerland concerning his megaphone message to the Scorpion on May 19, and displayed the log book of that vessel to show that while other facts were mentioned having been megaphoned by the Eagle, there was no mention of the fact that Lieut. Commander Southerland had said anything about the condition at Cienfuegos. The witness said in reply to a question that his own log made no mention of his message. "It is evidently," he said, "a question of whether the young officer on deck at that time put down my exact words."

Lieut. Commander Southerland was then excused and Lieutenant Barnes was called to testify that no alterations had been made by the Navy Department in the despatch received from Commodore Schley saying that he could not obey the Department's instructions. Pending his appearance Mr. Hanna said:

"There is no more important paper before the Court than this telegram, and in order to discount its importance, in order to weaken its terrible effect, there have been introduced on the record here surreptitious facts the despatch as printed by the Government is not correct. Now we propose to show that that despatch as printed in the Appendix to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898 is precisely word for word as that despatch was received by the Navy Department from the wires and confirmed by the telegraph company. We propose to show further that that despatch as received by the Navy Department was cipher word for cipher word as it left the West Indies. As it was placed upon the wires in Kingston, so it is printed in the Appendix. I do not wish to lay any further stress upon this matter except to say that in all my experience in Washington in connection with the management of executive departments I have not found that great departments of the Government garble their official documents."

"We are not trying this case upon the Appendix, but upon original documents. We have never relied upon these copies. They are subject to infirmities, of course."

Lieutenant Barnes then identified the cipher copy book of the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, which vessel during the war was under command of Captain (now Rear Admiral) Cotton. This was the vessel which carried Commodore Schley's despatch to Kingston, to be there transmitted by cable to Washington.

Mr. Hanna, holding in his hand a copy of the Appendix containing the official print of the Schley despatch, pointed out the discrepancies between that print and the translation made by Lieutenant Barnes from the Harvard cipher book, which showed that the principal differences were as follows:

The substitution of the word "heavy" for the word "helpless" in the Appendix translation and the omission of the word "leaving" in the new translation, referring to the departure from Key West. The comparison also showed changes such as the omission of the word "the."

By Mr. Rayner—I do not think there is any disagreement between us. There will be a despatch sent by Commodore Schley, delivered to Captain Cotton on the Harvard. That despatch was translated into cipher on board the Harvard, between Santiago and Kingston. That cipher translation came here to Washington, and you are making a translation which I have no doubt is perfectly correct. That translation seems to accord in most particulars, with the exception of some trivial things, with the translation you have in the Appendix.

Mr. Rayner then asked the witness whether he had any knowledge that the cipher despatch in question was a correct translation of the despatch that Commodore Schley gave to Captain Cotton.

"I have no special knowledge that it was," the witness replied.

"Now, in Rear Admiral Schley's letter book I want to show you an entry. The word 'confirm' occurs. Does that not mean that the Navy Department has confirmed that despatch by comparing it with the original?"

"It does not mean that to me."

"What does it mean?"

"I do not know who put that there."

Mr. Rayner—I am quite sure we do not know who put it there.

The Witness—That was there when I first looked at the book; so was also the word "canceled" in some of the other despatches.

"Who has that original despatch, the original English despatch of which this is a press copy? Can you tell me that?"

"I do not know. I suppose the Captain of the Harvard has it among his papers. It cannot be found among the papers he has turned in at the Navy Department."

Mr. Rayner—Then we have here this case: We have

a despatch sent by Commodore Schley, delivered to Captain Cotton, translated into cipher, and you do not know whether that cipher is a correct translation of the original, and you cannot tell us where we can get that original despatch so that we can ascertain whether this press copy does not correspond with the original despatch delivered to Captain Cotton?"

"I cannot."

Mr. Rayner and Captain Parker closed by stating there was no intention on their part to cast any imputation on the Department.

At 3:30 p. m. the court adjourned until Monday morning.

THE SESSION OF MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Commander Southerland was the first witness on the stand in the session of Monday, Sept. 30. He was asked by the Court whether, if the fleet of Cervera had been in the harbor of Cienfuegos, it could have been seen by the vessels blockading the port, and replied that he could not definitely say.

The first new witness of the day was Commander James M. Miller, who was in command of the collier Merrimac while that vessel was a part of Admiral Schley's flying squadron.

He had assumed command of the Merrimac on April 11 at Norfolk. He had taken on board at Lambert's Point soon afterward about 5,000 tons of coal. His vessel had been capable at first of making between nine and ten knots, but afterward he had trouble with his pressure machinery, so that by May 23 and 24 he would have hesitated in trying to secure a speed of more than seven or eight knots. He read from the collier's log to show that the Iowa, Massachusetts and the Castine had been coaled on the 23d and 24th. No record was found of the coaling of any vessel on the 25th or the 26th, the time consumed in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

"The sea," he said, "on the 25th was nasty, quite nasty. The Merrimac being a heavy vessel, its speed was affected, but if I had had a smaller vessel I should have felt it very much." He also said that the weather for that day was bad. The witness said that late in the afternoon of May 26 the intermediate valve of the collier was broken, but that previous to the arrival off Santiago she had not been "broken down, disabled or delayed."

As to the condition on the 26th the witness said: "I should say I could have coaled, as I find here [consulting the log] we were making ten knots at one time. We got up to twelve knots. I fancy the weather could not have been very boisterous. I read here from the log. At one o'clock seven knots, then six, and so on. We got up to ten. There is one entry here that we got up to eleven knots. On that date I find 'steaming with the squadron east to quarter north,' and I find by the entry between eight o'clock in the morning and meridian of that day that we made from ten to twelve knots."

"Could you have coaled a vessel on the afternoon of the 26th?"

"I could up to the time I was broken down."

"What time did you break down?"

"We stopped at 5:30 that afternoon."

Concerning coaling from the Merrimac on the 24th witness said the Massachusetts had been coaled at 7:30 in the morning of that day. He was then examined concerning signals as to coaling the Texas. While these questions were being put, Captain Miller said laughingly: "Go ahead. You've got me there."

TEXAS COALING SIGNALS.

He then proceeded: "I signalled over, 'I object to having two battleships alongside of me,' and Captain Phillips of the Texas, signalled, I think to Captain Higginson, but I do not know whether it was to the Admiral or him, 'K and M will crush G.' I was G, I think. What I objected to was having two battleships beside me. They have a peculiar motion, and when two battleships are rolling they would have had a tendency to crush the collier between them. It was not so much on account of the weather as it was the presence of one battleship on each side."

The witness declined to pass any opinion on the ability of the ships to coal from his vessel.

Continuing, the witness said that he "always hated to go alongside battleships. The Merrimac," as went on, "was always steady, but the battleships were continually rolling."

Captain Miller referred to his removal from the command of the Merrimac in order to turn the vessel over to Lieutenant Hobson. He said on that point: "When I was taken out summarily from the Merrimac nearly everything I had was lost, and the only thing I can remember now with the few notes I have here is in this log."

The Court—Was there any point near Cienfuegos where vessels could have found protection from the sea on May 24?

"I do not think that, unless we had gone up probably to the Isle of Pines, there was any place, so far as I remember now, where we could have found smoother weather than we found off Cienfuegos, unless going very far to the eastward."

The Court—Could you have coaled any of the vessels on May 25 had you been ordered to do so?

To this the reply was: "I should judge so, to the best of my knowledge and belief; yes, I could coal at any time, but, then I could not have coaled comfortably. For the other ships it was what we call a nasty sea, and usually, rainy weather, and if I had had my choice I would not have coaled on that day."

As he left the stand Captain Miller asked that he might be excused if he had showed any temper. "I feel a little bit touchy about the Merrimac," he said. Admiral Dewey assured him that he had displayed no temper.

Captain Miller was succeeded by Captain Theodore F. Jewell, who commanded the cruiser Minneapolis during the Spanish War. Captain Jewell said that he had first fallen in with the Flying Squadron under command of Commodore Schley on the evening of May 26. Captain Lemly quoted from Admiral Schley's letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, dated Feb. 18, 1899, saying, "After having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigbee, Jewell and Wise that, although they had been off Santiago for a week, they had seen nothing of Cervera's fleet since it left Curacao," and asked whether he had given to Admiral Schley this information or any other information concerning the Spanish fleet, the witness replied: "I gave him no information with reference to that subject whatever."

The witness did not recollect while within signalling distance of the flagship of the Flying Squadron off Santiago being asked any question by Commodore Schley as

(Continued on page 118.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SCHLEY COURT.

The session of the Schley Court of Inquiry of Friday, Sept. 27, began with the recall of Captain Wise to make verbal changes in the official copy of his testimony. He altered his previous statement concerning the order of the Navy Department of May 20, 1898, in which he was directed to "inform every vessel off Santiago that the Flying Squadron is off Cienfuegos," saying that he desired to correct his response to the Court's question as to why this order was not carried out by stating that it had been carried out.

"The Flying Squadron was ordered to proceed with all possible despatch," he continued. "I did not desire to inform the commodore of the Flying Squadron of his own movements. The order was to inform commanders of the movements of the Flying Squadron."

The Court then asked: "Did you direct Captain Sigbee to give Commodore Schley the information contained in the despatch from the Navy Department regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?"

"I did not."

Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the despatch boat Dupont during the Spanish War, was then called, and continued his testimony, begun on Thursday. The witness said that while off Cienfuegos he had been on picket duty two miles from shore on the night of May 22, and had been instructed to signal the squadron with two red lights in case the enemy's torpedo boats came out of the harbor.

The testimony of Captain Harber of the Texas, saying that there had been no picket vessels within the line of the fleet off Cienfuegos, the witness said, was wrong.

Captain Lemly said Captain Harber had testified that there were no pickets, "so far as he could recall," to which Mr. Rayner responded: "We are impeaching Captain Harber's veracity. We are impeaching his recollection, not his integrity."

Mr. Rayner—Captain Harber has stated that there were no picket boats at Cienfuegos. He was wrong, was he not?

"He was," replied the witness. "As I have seen since, the Commander-in-Chief also reported that the Dupont was not there. I have written the Department that I was there. Other people forget about it, too."

"Captain Harber has definitely stated that there was no picket boat inside the line at Cienfuegos. You say there was, and that the Dupont was one of those boats?"

"I was inside the line, inside the Castine."

By the Court—Could you see the Texas from the Dupont during the nights of May 22 and May 23?

"No, sir."

Mr. Hanna asked what steps had been taken while the Flying Squadron was off Cienfuegos to ascertain if the Spanish fleet was inside the harbor there.

"None that I know of," was the response.

"Was there any effort to destroy the shore batteries there?"

The witness replied that he knew of none. He said that vessels in the inside harbor could not have been discerned from the outside.

Lieutenant Wood was then dismissed, and as he was leaving the courtroom Mr. Hanna took occasion to say that the question of the correctness or the identity of a certain very important despatch sent by the Harvard May 27, from off Santiago by the commanding officer of the Flying Squadron, in which in the process of translation from the Commander-in-Chief to the Department some changes in the language had occurred, would be thoroughly gone into.

Lieut. John Hood, who during the war commanded the Hawk, was the next witness. He said that on May 23 he had delivered despatches from Captain Sampson to Commodore Schley, when the latter was off Cienfuegos. He related that he had been called aboard the New York, Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, on May 21, when the officers on board were preparing despatches. He spoke of the presence of Rear Admiral Sampson.

Mr. Rayner objected to the introduction of conversation or verbal orders, saying that the orders would speak for themselves and must necessarily supersede any verbal instruction. The question was argued at some length.

The Court retired to consider the objection, remaining out longer than on any previous occasion. The Court's decision was as follows:

"The Court sustains the objection of counsel so far as it relates to conversations that took place on board the New York, but this ruling does not apply to any verbal orders which the Commander-in-Chief directed witness to convey to Commodore Schley."

Replying to a question put in accordance with this decision, the witness said that his instructions were contained in the memorandum handed him to be delivered to Commodore Schley, which was read to him.

The witness then read despatch No. 8, of May 21, from Sampson to Schley, telling the latter that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago. He also read the Brooklyn's receipt memorandum showing that this despatch as well as the accompanying memorandum had been received at 8:15 a. m. on May 23. The witness identified these as the orders he had carried. He also said that he had carried two other envelopes, one containing orders from the Department and the other a memorandum which had not been read to him. He said he had arrived off Cienfuegos at 7 a. m. on May 23, and had gone aboard the Brooklyn for the purpose of delivering the despatches.

HOOD'S TALK WITH SCHLEY.

Lieutenant Hood related as follows the conversation he had had with Commodore Schley after delivering the orders, saying that he (the witness) had told the Commodore that it was Captain Sampson's wish that the Flying Squadron should proceed immediately to Santiago, as his information was very positive:

"Commodore Schley read the despatches, and then turning to me, said: 'Captain, Captain Sampson wishes me to go to Santiago. I cannot do it.' I told Commodore Schley that he certainly expected the squadron to leave the instant I arrived. Commodore Schley then said, in nearly these words: 'I am not at all satisfied that the Spaniards are not here in Cienfuegos. Besides, my ships all want coal.' He continued to say that the Massachusetts, Texas, and the Brooklyn wanted so many tons of coal, and that the day before Captain Sampson had sent him down the Iowa with only half her coal supply, so that she could not go anywhere; that it was useless to send ships down there only half filled with coal."

"I told Commodore Schley that I had passed a collier and it would certainly be there with at least four or five thousand tons of coal within two or three hours. He referred again to his belief that the Spaniards were in Cienfuegos, and stated that he had heard some firing

about forty miles from port, which he took to be a welcome to the Spanish squadron; he had also seen some smoke which he conceived to be the Spanish squadron, and he believed they were there."

"I said to Commodore Schley then that the information which the Captain had considered as definite; he had no doubt that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago. Commodore Schley then said to me: 'Captain Sampson does not understand. He is not on the spot and cannot judge.'"

"I also informed Commodore Schley that they certainly expected the squadron to leave immediately, and that I had verbal orders from the Commander-in-Chief which did not appear in my written orders to remain with the Hawk alone at Cienfuegos after the squadron had left, and conduct a blockade for a day or two, or as long as my coal supply lasted. The Commodore was sitting in his chair all the time I was talking to him, very quietly. He seemed to be very much perplexed as to what to do."

The witness did not say anything to Schley about communicating with the insurgents.

During the time he was in Cienfuegos with the Hawk no effort was made to communicate with the insurgent Cubans.

The witness then testified that the steamer Adula, in passing, had reported to the Brooklyn that a cable report had been received at Kingston on May 19, saying that the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Santiago. Rear Admiral Schley's report of this occurrence was also read, as was his statement discrediting the information, because he then believed the squadron to be in Cienfuegos Harbor. All these reports have been published heretofore.

Cross-examined, Lieutenant Hood said his recollection was that he had delivered his despatches to Commodore Schley in his (Schley's) cabin, but it might be that he had handed them to Lieutenant Welles. He thought there was no one in the cabin when the conversation between himself and the Commodore took place.

Mr. Rayner was proceeding to question the witness concerning his conversation with Rear Admiral Sampson when Rear Admiral Schley leaned over and warned him that this conversation had been ruled out. Mr. Rayner then changed his line of questioning. He said:

"I want to ask you whether in this conversation with Commodore Schley upon this occasion he did not tell you that Captain Sampson had instructed him before he left for Santiago to satisfy himself that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos."

The reply was: "I gathered from our conversation that he had information in some of the despatches which were written previously to the despatch I carried to him, which was of a considerably later date, and, therefore, of course, annulled all the others."

"But this despatch you carried gave him that discretion?"

"That was not the latest despatch, whose contents I knew."

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness concerning the report of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, and attempted to read a quotation from a magazine article alleged to have been written by Rear Admiral Sampson to sustain his point that the Adula had reported that the fleet remained at Santiago only one day. Mr. Hanna objected to the introduction of the article as testimony. The question was withdrawn for the time being. Captain Lemly then asked:

"Wasn't it your understanding that the Adula in the communication with the Brooklyn led the officers of the Brooklyn to believe that the Spanish fleet had arrived in Santiago one day and come out of the harbor the next day? Wasn't that the impression it left on your mind?"

The reply was: "The impression made on my mind was no impression whatever. It is my recollection that at that date I knew the fleet was in Santiago."

Captain Lemly questioned Lieutenant Hood concerning the despatches delivered by him to Commodore Schley, eliciting from him the statement that while he carried two despatches to the Commodore from the Commander-in-Chief he knew that the information contained in one of them was later than that in the other because the one was dated at Havana and the other at Key West. The Havana despatch had contained more positive instructions about proceeding to Santiago.

CAPTAIN MCALLA A WITNESS.

Lieutenant Hood then was excused, and Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, who commanded the Marblehead during the Spanish War, was called. Witness said: "In addition to written reports or despatches which I carried I explained to the Chief of Staff the secret code which I had established with the Cubans near Cienfuegos. This was not done until I heard that Commodore Schley was proceeding to Cienfuegos."

Q. To whom, according to the best of your recollection, did you communicate that secret code of signals?

A. Only to Captain Chadwick, Chief of Staff.

Q. Did you make any written report respecting those signals? A. Never. It was a secret code, arranged by myself, and I did not wish any publicity to be given this code, because the Cubans might be betrayed by any publicity which would reach the Spanish Government in Havana.

Q. How long after you reached Key West before you made that communication to the Chief of Staff? A. So soon as I reached the flagship and found that the Flying Squadron had been directed to Cienfuegos.

Captain McCalla next told of his return to Cienfuegos on the 24th of May with despatches for Commodore Schley. He said: "It had been reported authoritatively in Key West on the 19th of May, and when I sailed on the afternoon of the 21st of May, that the Spanish squadron was still at Santiago." Asked if he had communicated that information to Commodore Schley verbally, the witness said: "Commodore Schley told me he thought the Spanish squadron was in Cienfuegos; that he had received newspapers from the steamer Adula some days previous; that one of the newspapers contained a cable despatch from Santiago, and from that he gathered that the Spanish force under Admiral Cervera might have sailed from Santiago in time to reach Cienfuegos just before the arrival of the force under his command. I said that I had brought arms, ammunition and dynamite for the Cuban camp to the westward, and that if he would let me go I would find out at once whether they were in Cienfuegos. He immediately assented. I asked him if he had seen any lights on the beach. He said he had. I asked if he saw three. He said he had. I then said the lights were from Cubans trying to communicate. I may have asked him if he saw three horses in line on the beach by day."

Captain McCalla then related how he had gone ashore near Cienfuegos and found that Cervera was not inside the harbor, and that the situation in Cienfuegos was exactly as it was when he had left it on the 16th of the same month.

Captain McCalla said he sent the information obtained

to Commodore Schley by the Eagle, which could steam faster than his vessel. He considered the information as of great importance. He followed with the Marblehead, reaching the Brooklyn between 3 and 4 o'clock, somewhat behind the Eagle. The witness said:

"I steamed under the quarter of the Brooklyn, and after some conversation with Commodore Schley I asked him if he would like me to go on board. He said that he would. I went on board and, of course, confirmed the fact that Admiral Cervera's fleet was not in Cienfuegos. I saw then for the first time the set of instructions for Commodore Schley. During the conversation the Commodore asked me to read the instructions, and after I had read them he asked me what I thought he had better do. Previous to this he had said that he could not coal off Santiago; that the English had demonstrated that ships could not coal at sea. He also said that if he returned to Key West he would be court-martialed. It was after this that he handed me the orders which I read. After reading them, I said: 'Commodore, I think you must return to Santiago, even if you do not stay there.'"

Q. Was anything further said on the subject of going to Santiago? A. I do not remember that anything was said then in reply to my suggestion. Shortly afterward the Commodore said: "This is a matter I shall have to decide myself, and you may return to your ship."

In reply to further questions Captain McCalla said that no effort had been made while he was with the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos to prevent the Spaniards from continuing the construction of earthworks, which he had been ordered to do. He said the Marblehead could have gone within range of their works. The squadron had not proceeded with "all despatch to Santiago."

He had not been at any time anxious or apprehensive concerning the coal supply of the Marblehead. He had, he said, coaled on the night of the 27th, at first by boats with bags, but after daylight on the 28th his vessel had gone alongside the collier. The reason why this had not been done in the beginning, he said, was that he had been apprehensive of injuring the guns of the Marblehead in the dark, the weather conditions having nothing to do with the precaution. Captain McCalla said he had told Commodore Schley he could coal without difficulty at Cape Haitien. In reply to an explicit question, the witness said that with a collier present he could not have anticipated any difficulty in remaining off Santiago for a considerable time. He next related briefly the circumstances of the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon on May 31. When asked what had been left undone to accomplish the destruction of that vessel, he replied that Commodore Schley had failed to use his entire force in making the attack.

Mr. Hanna inquired if this was an important omission. Captain Parker, on behalf of Admiral Schley, objected. The objection was sustained by Admiral Dewey, he remarking that "such questions should not be asked under the ruling of the Court."

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S LETTER.

A determined effort was made on Friday to get Rear Admiral Sampson before the Schley court. W. H. Stayton, of counsel for Sampson, had been in attendance at the court daily. After Mr. Rayner had started to read a sentence from Rear Admiral Sampson's "Century Magazine" article, to which Mr. Hanna vigorously objected, Mr. Stayton seized the opportunity to get out of his seat in the audience, and presented to the Court a letter from Admiral Sampson, dated Sept. 9, naming Messrs. Stayton and Campbell as his counsel.

After some discussion Admiral Dewey said: "The Court decides that they cannot appear."

Before the Court adjourned the following formal reply to Admiral Sampson's letter was read and a copy of it handed to Mr. Stayton:

It is dated Sept. 27, and says:

"In reply you are advised that the Court does not at this time regard you as a party to the case now before it, and therefore is unable to comply with your request."

"Very respectfully,

"GEORGE DEWEY.

"Admiral, U. S. N., President of the Court."

Mr. Stayton is reported to have said, after the Court adjourned, that the continued references to Rear Admiral Sampson were offensive and should be properly met. He further stated that he did not regard favorably efforts on the part of the Judge Advocate to prevent exploitation of Rear Admiral Sampson's part in the war. He thought it better to bring the matter in and meet the questions squarely.

THE SESSION OF SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

At the session of Saturday, Sept. 28, the chief witness was Captain McCalla. Mr. Hanna at the opening, made a brief explanation of his use of the term "accused" in Friday's proceedings, as applied to Rear Admiral Schley.

When Captain McCalla took the witness stand Mr. Hanna asked him: "Were any ships assigned to the duty of engaging the batteries on the morning of May 31, 1898, or during that day, or to the duty of enfilading the batteries?"

The reply was, "None that I know of."

Mr. Hanna then asked: "Were there any shoals or other obstacles of any kind to prevent the battleships from approaching the mouth of the harbor of Santiago sufficiently close to have been within easy range of the Colon?"

Captain Parker objected to the question, but the Court refused to sustain the objection. Captain McCalla replied:

"None that I know of. The only shoal I knew of was the shoal on the west side of the channel opposite the Morro."

"Did the battleships go within range of the Colon?"

"Not from my observation."

"Were you so situated as to observe the fall of shots from the fleet?"

"I was."

"Where did they fall?"

"I think I saw every shot fired. They all fell short that I saw. One very nearly reached the Colon."

The witness said that the American ships engaged in the Colon bombardment steamed in a distance of about two miles. Captain McCalla testified at some length concerning the weather and the sea on May 26 and 27. He said there was no difficulty in coaling on the 27th, as the sea was smooth. The witness said that he had been present during a conference of commanding officers, at which Captain Evans asked Commodore Schley if the Spanish ships did not come out if he was going in for them. He said, "Certainly," and then arranged for a subdivision of fire from the ships under his command on the Spanish ships should they come out.

Captain McCalla said that when the flying squadron encountered the scout ships to the south of Santiago on May 26 they were east of a direct line south.

BENEDIOT ARNOLD AS A PATRIOT.

"Arnold's Expedition to Quebec" may prove as interesting to the general reader as one of Cooper's frontier stories. The work is by John Codman, 24, who died, aged 34 years, in 1897. The record of the struggles of the hardy men who made up the expeditionary force are thrilling in the extreme, such, for instance, as their descent of the Chaudière river, a boiling torrent whose course was unknown to them and in which death might have awaited them at any turn of the stream. The young author, though strongest in his descriptive scenes, does not fail to bring out the demoralization that was produced in the expedition by the uncertain character of the Volunteers and the great handicap from which the Colonists suffered in the lack of disciplined forces. If there are any who cannot see the value of an ample disciplined force for the country to fall back upon in a national crisis, they should read the pages of this book, which cannot fail to stir one's indignation at the lack of preparation which prevented the Colonial forces from getting a foothold in Canada and which drew out the war to almost a decade's length.

Thus at page 200 we find this description of the situation under the walls of Quebec: "As if Montgomery's anxieties were not yet sufficiently great, they were further augmented by dissension among the officers of Arnold's detachment, and by the openly expressed determination of three of the New England companies, whose term of enlistment was to expire on the last day of the year, not to remain at Quebec after that date."

"It was only by the exercise of the greatest tact and diplomacy that General Montgomery was enabled to restore a semblance of subordination and discipline, though the relations between Arnold and his recalcitrant officers remained cool, and the New England Volunteers refused to promise the extension of their enlistment."

This is the pen picture the author draws of Arnold as he was in 1775: "He was rather short in stature, thickset and very muscular and of good figure. He was a decided favorite with women and enjoyed their society. He had dark hair, light eyes, a florid complexion and features which might fairly be called handsome. He was an excellent horseman, no mean sailor and a splendid shot with either rifle or pistol." His temper and personal pride, which ultimately wrought his undoing, got him into trouble early in the war. Having received a colonel's commission, he went to Massachusetts to raise levies for an expedition to Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Montreal. But he was forestalled by Ethan Allen, just as hot-headed as Arnold. Allen refused to be superseded by Arnold, but accepted him as a volunteer. Arnold stole a march on Allen one day by seizing a schooner, moving rapidly up Lake Champlain and taking Crown Point, anticipating Allen's column, which was already on the way. Arnold's success made him arrogant, and on one occasion a number of Connecticut officers called upon him at Crown Point to protest against his pretensions to command them. The interview was stormy, and before it was ended Arnold thought that one of them, Colonel Easton, had insulted him. In his regimental memorandum book Arnold made this brief entry of the incident:

"I took the liberty of breaking his (Easton's) head, and on his refusing to draw like a gentleman, he having a hanger by his side and a case of loaded pistols in his pocket, I kicked him very heartily and ordered him from the Point immediately."

It was undoubtedly experiences with such men as Arnold—men possessing all the qualities of the soldier, but untrained and crude—that awakened in Washington those reflections on army training which were later to find explicit expression in his appeals to the country for an adequate regular military establishment.

Passing now to the Quebec expedition, we find that so great was the rivalry among the many rifle companies in Washington's camp at Cambridge in volunteering for the expedition that to avoid ill feeling the captains were allowed to draw lots. The companies of Captains Hendricks and Smith from Pennsylvania and Morgan from Virginia were chosen. All these men were inured to hardship and trained in the sharp school of border Indian warfare. Morgan's company had marched the 600 miles from Winchester, Va., to Cambridge in three weeks without losing a man from sickness or desertion. The marksmanship of these men was the wonder of the camp at Cambridge. Loading and firing on the run, they would often pierce a target only seven inches in diameter at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards—a remarkable exploit when the weapons of that day are considered. The officers were a fine body of young men. Arnold was 34 and Morgan 38. The oldest and subsequently the least reliable was Enos, 45. Later in the war, when Morgan organized his famous regiment of riflemen, it became "the most dreaded body of men in the Continental service," calling out from Burgoyne, in whose defeat it assisted, the declaration that it was the finest regiment in the world. Morgan himself became a major general and a Member of Congress.

The force that Washington decided to send to Quebec was a thousand men—not a large force, but far outnumbering all the British regulars in Canadian garrisons. On Sept. 18 the expedition sailed from Newburyport on board ten transports, bound for the mouth of the Kennebec river, which was reached on the 20th. The struggle through the wilderness to the Dead River was one of great hardship. On arriving at the river Colonel Arnold sent back letters to Washington. He has been much criticised for intrusting these letters to Indians, for they were intercepted by the British, who thus learned of the Americans' plans. The expedition had divided into several divisions, going by different routes. One of these, that of Lieutenant Colonel Enos, after great sufferings in the forests, and losing most of their provisions, decided to return to Cambridge. This decision was reached in the last days of October, a heavy snowstorm coming up further to discourage the men. Arnold was then miles away battling with another part of the expedition. He sent a letter to Enos ordering him to proceed, but it was too late—Enos had turned his back. Thus, says the author, was the fate of Canada decided. Had this defection not occurred events might have given Canada to the Colonists. Arnold and his escort after a perilous voyage succeeded in descending the Chaudière river.

The failure of Arnold's plans to penetrate the wilderness promptly made it impossible to surprise Quebec. If the men had advanced with packs instead of trust-

ing to bateaux they could, in the author's opinion, have made safer and speedier progress. Doubtless this historian does not take fully into account the fact that the advantages of packs were little known in those days, and that bateau transportation was considered the sine qua non of a march along water routes. The development of packs as we know them to-day came with later years.

The first appearance of Arnold's 500 or 600 battered soldiers before the walls of Quebec was a sort of opera bouffe affair. There were between 800 and 900 regulars, seamen and militia in the town. Coming within 800 yards of the fortifications the Americans halted, and looking up at the walls, crowded with soldiers and citizens, cheered lustily, while their enemies as loudly shouted defiance. This foolishness continued for some time. Then the British fired a 30-pounder at the besiegers, who in derision chased and picked up the spent balls.

Gen. Montgomery, after taking Montreal, joined Arnold on Dec. 1 with 300 men before Quebec. But previous to this Gen. Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada, fleeing from Montreal, managed to get into Quebec with substantial reinforcements. Arnold had been doing his best to keep his force together while waiting for Montgomery, but they were a dispirited lot of patriots that he paraded in two battalions to welcome Montgomery on that cold December day. After the assault on Quebec, in which General Montgomery was killed, Arnold's spirit was shown as he lay in hospital suffering from a shattered leg. A report came that the garrison was making a sally, but Arnold would not let his attendants remove him, but ordered them to place his pistols and sword on his bed that he might kill as many as possible of his enemies should they enter the room. That he was not unwilling to step down to secure success was shown by his retirement in favor of Colonel Campbell, as he lay in the hospital, and his officers' confidence in his ability is shown by their refusal to accept this transfer of command and their nomination of him to supreme command of all the troops before Quebec. The investment, now reduced to a mere travesty and farce, dragged along, dissensions and smallpox being equal factors in destroying the morale and discipline of the American forces. Arnold's kicking of Easton months before now came back to plague him. Among the officers who had come with Montgomery was a Major John Brown, who was a friend and comrade-in-arms of this Easton, and had little reason to be well disposed toward his fiery superior. There soon began cabals. Brown and a friend, named Captain Handchett, believed that Arnold was trying to get rid of them by exposing them to unnecessary perils, while the author insists there were influences at work in Congress which were openly friendly to Arnold's enemies. In these controversies Mr. Codman sees the beginning of the coalition of enemies which is said to have been responsible for the injustice and ingratitude which helped to poison Arnold's sensitive spirit till it sickened through treason, and died within him. He expresses the hope that "some day the evidence will be found whereby the scales of historical justice may weigh out and establish forever the truth as between Arnold and these early and inveterate enemies." With a due appreciation of the early services of Arnold, we fear all such evidence will have little effect in rescuing his name from odium. His excuse for wrongdoing was probably no greater than has come to many other commanders. Few officers have risen to command without having enemies, and one has but to recall the cabals of the Civil War to know how far Arnold was from being an exception.

Arnold's petulance of spirit grew with his convalescence, and on April 12, 1776, he asked to be relieved and retired to Montreal, largely because General Wooster "did not think proper to consult me." Wooster had come from Montreal, and being Arnold's superior officer, took command. He was an older and more cautious man, and Arnold had fretted under him.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Secretary of War has requested of the Comptroller a decision as to whether Capt. W. B. Rochester, Paymaster, U. S. A., in addition to the leave due him as a Regular officer, is now entitled to credit leaves at full pay that were not used, while he was serving as Major and Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, from May 27, 1898, to June 12, 1901, he having accepted his appointment as Captain and Paymaster, U. S. A., May 31, 1901; a decision has also been requested as to whether the service of officers discharged from the Volunteers who received and accepted an appointment in the Regular Army on the following day is regarded as continuous, and if they are entitled as Regular officers to leave credits that accrued to them as Volunteer officers, but were not enjoyed in the Volunteer Service. The decision in the case of Captain Rochester covers all of these cases. It is as follows: "So long as Captain Rochester was Major and Additional Paymaster in the Volunteer Army he was entitled to receive for such service the same pay as if he had been in the Regular Army, but the Volunteer Army and the Regular Army are separate and distinct and his service in one is separate and distinct from his service in the other, and I am of opinion and so decide that after his service was concluded and he was discharged from the Volunteer Army, and he had accepted an appointment in the Regular Army, any right he may have had to leave of absence with full pay during his Volunteer service could not be recognized or taken into consideration in allowing his leave of absence with full pay for service in the Regular Army."

In the case of Benjamin D. Pender, a Carpenter in the Navy, the Comptroller holds that a Carpenter in the Navy does not come within the scope of the provision of Section 13 of the Navy Personnel Act granting increase of pay to officers serving beyond seas. He is only entitled to the shore pay of his grade while serving at Honolulu, H. I.

In the case of Capt. Frank C. Cosby, U. S. N., who, in the discharge of his duties as General Inspector visited San Francisco, Yokohama, Japan, and various other points outside the continental limits of this country, among them points lying within the island possessions of the United States, the Comptroller holds that as Captain Cosby was not assigned to any foreign station but is still regarded as stationed in Washington, he was not, while absent outside the limits of this country and contiguous territory, entitled to the increase of pay provided for Army officers assigned to duty on such foreign stations, or while going to or returning to such stations. He also holds that the provisions of the Navy Appropriation Act of 1901, allowing to Navy officers the same pay and allowances as Army officers similarly detailed, do not apply in this case. As Captain Cosby's absence from his permanent station is regarded by the Department as only temporary, it is decided that he is entitled to commutation of quarters while away.

THE TRIAL OF BOATSWAIN BROWN.

The proceedings and findings by the General Court Martial, convened on board the Glacier by virtue of a precept signed by Admiral Remy, which met on the Asiatic station, for the trial of Boatswain Ernest J. Brown, of the Navy, on a charge of "absence from station and duty, without leave," have been received at the Navy Department and officially acted upon by Secretary Long. Boatswain Brown was tried on the Glacier before a G. C. M., of which Capt. C. H. Stockton was president. The specification alleged that Brown, while at New South Wales, was granted a day's ship leave on May 11, 1901, but remained absent without leave until June 15. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Court found Brown guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the rate of mate in the U. S. Navy. Upon consideration of its action, however, and upon the advice of the judge advocate, who gave it as his opinion that the sentence, above-quoted, was illegal, the Court revoked its original sentence, and substituted therefor the following:—

"To be dismissed from the Naval Service." In consideration of the previous excellent record of the accused, two members of the Court recommended clemency. The Judge Advocate General, in reviewing the proceedings, gave the opinion that while the offense of the accused merited severe punishment, he was of opinion that the sentence was excessive, and in view of the previous record of Boatswain Brown, he advised that the record of proceedings in this case be submitted to the President with recommendation that the sentence awarded Boatswain Brown be mitigated to the following: "To lose 25 numbers on the list of boatswains in the Navy, viz., to be placed next below Acting Boatswain Myles Sears, and to lose rank and precedence accordingly." The Secretary of the Navy and the President approved the sentence as mitigated.

The Navy Department are making strenuous efforts to enlist the Navy up to the maximum allowed by law before Congress convenes in December. At the present time the Service is short about two thousand men, and as these are all needed at the present time and as it is the intention of the Department to ask Congress to increase the enlisted personnel by three thousand men, every effort will be made to get capable men qualified for service. It is announced at the Department that very few, if any, of the ships of the Navy now in commission have a full quota of enlisted men. The endeavors of the Department during the past summer to obtain men from Southern points did not meet with the success anticipated.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion continues to shrink in numbers, there being a net loss in each class during the quarter ended July 31 amounting to a total of 67 in the several classes, and a loss of 57 in the class composed of those who served personally in the War of the Rebellion. The heaviest loss is in the New York Commandery, 30. Pennsylvania, which made a net loss of eight in original members of the first class, gained eleven in the other classes, thus increasing its total by three. Kansas gained two in original members, and Colorado one. All of the other commanderies lost. The total membership of the order Aug. 1 was 8,958. Of these 6,667 were original members.

Three captains in the Navy have been placed on the retired list within the past few days, two of them after retired list within the past few days. Capt. James M. Forsyth, who was retired Sept. 25, entered the volunteer navy Sept. 25, 1861, as an acting master's mate and served during the Rebellion. Captains George E. Ide and Frank Courtis were both retired on Sept. 27. Captain Ide was appointed as acting midshipman at the Naval Academy Sept. 27, 1861, and was graduated in 1865. Capt. Frank Courtis, who was retired, was graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1866.

The following promotions have been made in the Navy: Lieut. Carl W. Jungen to be a lieutenant commander; Lieut. Leroy M. Garrett, to be a lieutenant commander; Lieut. (i. g.) John M. Hudgins to be a lieutenant; Lieut. (j. g.) Raymond Stone to be a lieutenant, and Commander Clifford West to be a captain. Lieutenant Commander W. D. Rose has been retired from active service on account of disability and Ensign George B. Rice has recently qualified for transfer to the line of the Navy from the former engineer corps.

In his annual report of this year Judge Advocate General Lemly of the Navy will recommend that authority be given by Congress to the Navy Department to select some officer on distant stations—such as Guam—who may be authorized to call courts-martial without reference to the President, Navy Department or Commander-in-Chief of Naval Stations.

Col. W. M. Van Horne, 29th Inf., has been recommended for retirement on account of disability. He entered the service in 1861 as a private in the 2d Ohio Infantry. He served all through the Civil War, rising to the rank of Captain. His first commission in the Regular Army was that of 2d lieutenant of the 17th Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866.

The Cervera Memorial Association, organized at Binghamton, N. Y., has abandoned the project of collecting funds for the presentation of a loving cup to Vice Admiral Cervera. The reason given is the statement made by the Admiral regarding President McKinley and the cause of the Spanish War.

The American warships Chicago, Nashville and Albany were heartily received by the Italians in the waters near Genoa during the week ending Sept. 28. The Italians showed the keenest enthusiasm and the officers and men of the American ships, were overwhelmed with hospitality.

The sailor's distaste for innovation was indicated at the time bread was introduced into the British Navy as a ration, about 1867. Within one hour after the first ration of bread was issued the harbor of Malta was covered with floating loaves.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SCHLEY COURT.
(Continued from page 100B.)

to the presence of the Spanish squadron in Santiago. Captain Jewell said that when he had first seen Admiral Schley's statement as to the information he might have given concerning Cervera's fleet he had written a letter to the Department denying that he had done so. Objection was made to this line of testimony and it was not persisted in.

The witness said he had no knowledge that Captain Sigsbee, speaking for himself and for Captains Jewell and Wise, stated to Commodore Schley on the 26th at Santiago that neither he (the witness) nor Wise nor himself (Sigsbee) had seen anything or knew anything of the movements or whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. Nor did he know whether Captain Sigsbee wrote a letter to Commodore Schley stating that that was a fact.

The Court here asked a question which opened up the coaling question. The question was as follows:

"How far could the Minneapolis have gone with her 400 tons of coal at the time you state?"

"If I had burned 400 tons of coal I could have made something like twelve or thirteen hundred miles. That would have left the bunkers empty. I was burning about ninety-five tons a day and on that making fourteen or fifteen knots."

Drawing from Captain Jewell the fact that the distance from Santiago to Key West is 850 miles, Mr. Rayner said: "In view of what you said just now, will you explain the signals I read: 8.30 p. m., May 26, flagship to the Minneapolis: 'Have you enough coal to go to Key West?' Minneapolis to flagship: 'Just enough.' How do you explain that?"

"I am giving my recollection at the time. As I said, my coal supply was reduced and I was concerned. There were a great many signals being made, and I replied to the signal without consulting the coal account particularly, and I considered that three days' steaming was about the limit I could safely go."

"There is an error here of about 500 or 600 miles. Eight hundred and 1,300 or 1,400 are very different."

"I estimated the distance I could steam. I did not usually provide for the burning of ever' ounce of coal in the bunkers, and furthermore we have got to allow for contingencies."

"Then at this time you had just enough, according to these signals, to go to Key West?"

"I arrived at Key West with less than one hundred tons of coal on board."

Captain Jewell was excused and Captain McCalla was recalled for the purpose of correcting his testimony. While he was on the stand the Court asked him two questions:

By the Court—Was there any place in the vicinity of Cape Cruz where large vessels could have found protection from westerly or southerly winds?

"There was no place where the large ships could take protection from westerly and southwesterly winds. The prevailing winds were from the east, and a southwesterly wind is of short duration in that vicinity and means change of direction to the north very quickly."

By the Court—Had the fleet of Cervera been in the harbor of Cienfuegos, could it have been seen by the vessels blockading that port?

"I should say not. The upper parts of the masts might have been seen if they had been in the stretch of the river where it turns to the east, but I should not expect to have found them there. If they were behind the hill they could not have been seen, in my opinion."

Captain McCalla then was excused.

ADMIRAL EVANS TAKES THE STAND.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who commanded the battleship Iowa during the battle off Santiago, was called to the stand. He stated he had first joined the flying squadron off Cienfuegos on May 22 at 1 o'clock P. M., when he took despatches from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley. These despatches he had sent to Commodore Schley by his executive officer, Lieut. Condr. Raymond P. Rogers, he not seeing the Commodore himself. As the despatches were sealed, he did not know their contents. The witness said nothing was done at Cienfuegos toward learning whether the Spanish squadron was or was not in the harbor of Cienfuegos.

"What was done toward destroying or preventing the further completion of the enemy's batteries in the vicinity of Cienfuegos?"

"On Sunday afternoon, I am quite sure it was, Commodore Schley formed his squadron in column and stood in to the range of about a mile and a half from shore, made a turn and stood out again. That is the only thing I know."

"Was any attack made upon the enemy or by the enemy at that time?"

"No. They all got up and stood on the breastworks and looked at us. We steamed out again. There was no firing on either side."

Witness did not see any batteries in the vicinity of Cienfuegos. There was a work they were completing there. The squadron was within quite easy range of this, he said.

Admiral Evans said he had coaled the Iowa from the Merrimac on May 23 while off Cienfuegos, and that he had had no difficulty in doing so. Speaking of the condition of the weather made by the Iowa on May 24 and 25, the witness said on the evening of the 24th it was squally; on the morning of the 25th the sky was overcast and the weather was again squally; in the afternoon it was worse, there being a good deal of rain with a long sea. After leaving Cienfuegos the Iowa had steamed to a point about thirty miles south of Santiago, arriving there on the evening of the 26th, and at that time the squadron was heading to the east. The weather at that time, he said, was not such as to prevent the coaling of ships at that date. The Iowa at that time had about 825 tons of coal aboard, or sufficient for steaming 3,000 miles.

Witness did not know why the retrograde movement was made. He could have coaled at sea on the 27th, as the sea was smooth. He did not know of any effort made by the Flying Squadron on May 28, 29 or 30 to communicate with the insurgents on shore near Santiago.

Testifying that he had first seen the Colon on May 29, Admiral Evans said that vessel was not inside the harbor at all, but was about 1,500 yards inside the Morro.

Describing the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, the witness said: "About five minutes to 1 o'clock, I saw the first shot from the Massachusetts fall short a long distance, and, supposing she was firing at 7,000 yards, I gave the range of my guns 8,000 yards. I saw these shots fall short and increased the range to 9,000 yards. After the Massachusetts had passed the entrance to the harbor she turned with port helm and steamed back, the New Orleans and the Iowa following. On the run back across the harbor I again fired at 10,000 yards. The shots still fell short, and as the Massachusetts and New Orleans slowed down and stopped after they got

across, I slowed my engines, then increased the range to 11,000 yards and fired two shots from the forward twelve-inch turret. The first one was fired by Lieutenant Van Duzer at 11,000 yards.

"I saw that it fell short. Lieutenant Hill had the other gun in that turret. I gave him the range at 11,500 yards, and he fired, and that shot struck very near the stern of the Colon. Both twelve-inch guns were disabled by the fire from that extreme elevation. After that we stood a mile and a half, possibly two miles, to our blockading station again. That was all I saw done to injure the Colon."

Admiral Evans said that he had not gone in nearer to the Colon on the occasion of the bombardment of that vessel because he was "in formation, following the flagship."

The witness was then asked about the blockade off Santiago under Commodore Schley. He said the squadron stood seven or eight miles out during the daytime, and a little further out at night, with the Vixen and the Marblehead on the inside at night. The Judge Advocate asked the witness concerning a statement made by a Lieutenant of the Spanish Navy, printed by the Navy Department, to the effect that at dark the American ships withdrew to the southward, disappearing. The introduction of this book was objected to, and Admiral Dewey said: "The witness has already told what distance was maintained by the fleet. We don't care for that kind of information. Admiral Evans was there and can answer for himself. We want facts; not newspaper articles."

Describing the battle of Santiago, Admiral Evans said: "After Admiral Cervera's fleet came out of the harbor the Iowa went to the center of the line, with the Brooklyn to the left and the Texas between them. The only vessel between the Iowa and the Brooklyn was the Texas. I saw the Brooklyn when the fight began. When I reached the bridge of the Iowa the Brooklyn was still off to the westward, headed, I should say, northwest. That was just as the fight began. I saw her again, possibly five minutes afterward, when she was steaming westward very fast, firing her port battery, headed northwest toward the head of the Spanish column. I did not see the Brooklyn again until my attention was directed to her by the navigator calling to me: 'Look out, Captain, for the Texas!'"

"I went on the port bridge, where the navigator was standing and I said: 'Where the devil is the Texas?' The navigator said: 'Here she is, sir, in the smoke.' I said to myself, 'Captain Philip will look after the Texas,' and went below. In a few minutes the navigator called out again: 'Look out, Captain, you will run into the Texas.'"

"I walked over to the port side of the bridge, and saw the Brooklyn's smokestack and military masts. She was lying directly across the bows of the Texas. The Texas was apparently backing, and dangerously close to the Iowa. The Brooklyn seemed to be 100 yards directly in front of the Texas. I eased the helm of the Iowa a little, ported her a little, and just at that moment the Oregon came through my lee and passed between me and the Texas, and the three boats were bunched together."

"At that time the Brooklyn was shut out in the smoke, and I saw no more of her until the Colon had passed well to the westward of me, when some one on the bridge said: 'The Brooklyn is knocked out.' I went on the bridge to see what had happened, and she was then about a mile and a half forward of the port beam of the Iowa, with the Colon seven or eight miles ahead and on her starboard bow. On the port quarter of the Colon, well astern of her, was the Oregon, and astern of her and well off to the southward was the Brooklyn, with the Vixen off shore of the Brooklyn."

ADMIRAL EVANS AND THE SECRET CODE.

On cross-examination Admiral Evans said that he had left Key West with the Iowa for Cienfuegos on May 20, and that he knew before leaving that port that a secret code had been arranged for communicating with the insurgents on shore at Cienfuegos, as Captain Chadwick had given him this information.

"He came on board the Iowa," said the witness, "to deliver despatches to me before we got under way. To my best knowledge and belief he gave me a written memorandum containing the secret code, but notwithstanding I have made diligent searches among my papers for this document, I have failed to find it."

"When did you search for this memo?"

"I searched within the last month for it, ever since the question has been raised in the newspapers about my not having given Commodore Schley this information."

"Then did you inform Commodore Schley that this system of signals had been arranged?"

"I did not. It never entered my mind that he did not know it."

"The Marblehead being the vessel that established this code, and Commodore Schley's squadron having arrived at Key West before the Marblehead got there, how did it get into your mind that Commodore Schley must have known of the signal code?"

"You make the mistake of supposing that I knew this was done by the Marblehead. I had no knowledge that the Marblehead had arranged these signals. They were simply given to me by the Chief of Staff as a system of signals."

"Upon what ground did you suppose that Commodore Schley knew it?"

"He was the commanding officer of the squadron."

"From what sources did you suppose he got this information?"

"I did not suppose anything about it. It never entered my head. If it had I should have said, of course, that the commanding officer of a naval force would not expect one of his junior captains to give him information about his signals. It was given to me as a piece of information which I thought every Captain in the fleet had. I never thought of Commodore Schley in connection with it. If I had supposed for a moment that Commodore Schley did not have it, I should have given it to him the first thing on my arrival there. I did not intend to say that Commodore Schley had this signal code."

At this point Mr. Rayner produced Admiral Evans's book, "A Sailor's Log," and began to quote a passage from it on the subject of the code, when the Judge Advocate interrupted with an objection, which was sustained by the Court.

Asked whether he had seen the official chart showing the positions of the Brooklyn and other battleships on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, the Admiral replied that he had seen the chart, but that it was wrong.

Mr. Rayner—When did you first know about the turn of the Brooklyn, as you say, a short distance from the Texas?

"When I saw her cross the bow of the Texas."

"You do not recollect that Commodore Schley first told you on July 5 that it was the Brooklyn and not the Texas that made the turn?"

"I never imagined anything of the sort."

"Give briefly the purport of your conversation that day with Commodore Schley."

"Briefly, as I recollect the conversation, he was talking to a person named Graham. He was sitting at his desk writing. I walked into his cabin to make a report. He put his hand on my shoulder and said, 'Bobby, I am just writing my report of the battle of the 3d of July.' He said, 'I have said of you that you handled your ship with consummate skill.' Then he introduced me to Mr. Graham. Then Captain Cook came in and asked me if I would tell him whether the position of certain Spanish ships was correct, which came out first, etc.; that he had been a little confused in his mind. We talked a few minutes and I then went into Captain Cook's cabin."

"You do not recollect the conversation, going over the particulars of the turn that the Brooklyn made and the remark that Commodore Schley made at that time about Captain Philip when you said you thought it was Captain Philip of the Texas who made the turn?"

"I never said that. Absolutely, I never said such a thing, because the Texas was right under my eye all the time. She never turned at all."

Concerning the position of the Brooklyn and the Texas on the day of the battle, the witness said: "The Brooklyn was dangerously near the Texas. I should say within 100 yards of her."

"What was your position just at that time when she crossed the course of the Texas, relative to the Brooklyn and the Texas?"

"The Iowa was heading straight in for the Spanish fleet, to intercept the Viscaya at that time. She was heading more to the northward than the Texas. The Texas was headed off more to the west. When I saw the Brooklyn the third time she was across the bow of the Texas, heading south."

"When did you see her next, if at all?"

"After the Oquendo went ashore my attention was called to the Brooklyn by some one on the bridge, who remarked: 'The Brooklyn is knocked out.' She was then hotly engaged with her starboard battery. She was headed parallel with the course of the Colon, I should say."

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness again with reference to statements made in his (Admiral Evans's) book, and some peppy exchanges between Mr. Rayner and the witness followed, which led Admiral Dewey to say:

"Remarks will be confined to questions and answers."

The purposes of the questioning was to make it clear beyond dispute that Admiral Evans had not communicated to Admiral Schley his knowledge of the signal code, never having asked himself whether he knew it or not, that he knew that certain signals had gone up signifying that the Cubans wanted to communicate with the fleet, but did not make that knowledge known to Admiral Schley, and that he knew that Admiral Schley supposed that the Spanish vessels were at Cienfuegos.

Admiral Evans then, in response to a question from Mr. Rayner, said that he had been called to the deck of the Iowa on the evening of July 2 by Lieutenant Hill, who was the deck officer, and who had called his attention to columns of smoke rising from the entrance to the harbor. The Lieutenant had remarked that it was his opinion that the Spaniards were preparing to come out, but the witness expressed the opinion that they were merely shifting their berths, as they had done on previous occasions. However, the signal at that time had been prepared and was kept in readiness all night, saying that the enemy were escaping.

Mr. Rayner then surrendered the witness temporarily, saying that he would have further questions to ask, but that he desired some time to prepare them.

Captain Lemly made some interrogations on re-direct examination.

Witness said he did not maneuver the Iowa in obedience to any signal from the Brooklyn or from any written or verbal instructions.

"Was there any prescribed order of battle by which you would have been guided if the enemy's ships had come out of Santiago harbor prior to June 1, 1898?"

"There was none."

"In the attack on the Colon on May 31 did any of the enemy's shot fall near the squadron?"

"Two, I think, fell near the Iowa."

"Would it have been possible for the Iowa to coal from the Merrimac early in the afternoon of May 26?"

"It would have been."

"Are there any positions between Cienfuegos and the neighborhood of Santiago where vessels can coal in rough weather?"

"Between Cienfuegos and Santiago I know of no place where they could coal in rough weather."

"Was there any period between May 24 and May 26 when the Iowa could not have coaled from the collier Merrimac?"

"She could not have coaled from 8 o'clock in the morning of the 25th until 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, when it moderated."

This closed Monday's proceedings.

SESSION OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Previous to the formal opening of the Court on Tuesday, Oct. 1, the Naval officers present took occasion to express their sympathy with Capt. Lemly in the severe affliction suffered in the loss of his sister. Captain Lemly withdrew shortly after the Court convened. The only preceding witness to take the stand to correct the record of his testimony was Captain Miller, who commanded the Merrimac.

Rear Admiral Evans, who began his testimony Monday, resumed, and continued to tell his story of the part taken by him as Captain of the Iowa.

Mr. Rayner began by asking the witness concerning the secret code of signals for communicating with the Cuban insurgents near Cienfuegos. The Admiral said that when Captain Chadwick communicated this code to him he did not instruct him to give the information to Commodore Schley.

Mr. Rayner asked: "Did you have a conversation with Commodore Schley on July 4, some time during the morning, between 8 and 12 o'clock, on his flagship at Santiago, in the course of which you used language as follows: 'Did you know that Jack Philip started to run away at the beginning of the battle,' and to which Commodore Schley replied: 'You are mistaken about that. Evans. I saw nothing of the kind. The Brooklyn made a turn, and you must see the tactical situation that made it necessary?'"

"I do not remember being on board the Brooklyn on the 4th of July. I think it was the 5th, at Guantanamo. I am quite positive I was not on board the Brooklyn off Santiago but once, and that was a long time before that. As to that conversation, I never said anything to the effect that Captain Philip had run away or attempted to run away. On thinking over last night what did occur with reference to the Texas, I think Commodore Schley and I discussed the position of the Texas when the fight began. The Texas was lying with her head to the east when the engagement began, and she turned with starboard helm and headed off in the same direction as the rest of us. She fired first with her port battery, and then put her helm to starboard and headed in the same direction with the rest of the ships. I think that question I discussed with Commodore Schley. I cannot be sure of it, but that I ever intimated that Captain Philip

attempted to run away with the Texas is preposterous on the face of it."

"Did you have a conversation with him on the same day, at the same place and at the same hour, or at any other place, in which you used substantially the following language: 'I shot the bow off the Pluton, the stern off the Furor, put my helm to starboard, and raked the Teresa and knocked out the Viscaya'?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief I never used such language."

"Were not the commanding officers called on board the flagship Brooklyn by signal on the morning of May 20 after the Colon was discovered?"

"They were."

"Can you tell me or do you recall what took place at the conference of the commanding officers at that time?"

"Commodore Schley was in the cabin of the Brooklyn when we assembled, and there was a general talk about the Spanish fleet having been located at last at Santiago. I do not recollect any special conference. I do not think it was in the nature of a conference. I do not recollect now that the officers were asked to express any opinion. I remember having a conversation with Commodore Schley about the effect of the fighting batteries on the ships, in which I told him of the experience we had had at San Juan and expressed the opinion to him that it was not worth while to risk ships fighting shore batteries alone; that I did not think anything would be gained by it."

"In the case under consideration the Spanish ships were present in the harbor. The conditions were changed, and we would have to take the risk of the fire from the batteries in order to get at them. I remember Commodore Schley remarking before we left that he felt that the country held him responsible; that the ships should not be risked under the fire of the shore batteries until the Spanish fleet was destroyed."

"I want to call your attention," Mr. Rayner then said, "to the report of Captain McCalla of the Marblehead on page 23 of the appendix, which says: 'Commodore Schley explained to the commanding officers that in case the Spanish ships came out he wished to concentrate the batteries of all our ships on a portion of those of the enemy. This was not explained as a tactical concentration of our whole force on a part of the enemy, but as a division of our whole fire on several of the enemy's ships. During the time the commanding officers were on board the flagship Captain Evans asked Commodore Schley if it were his intention to steam at the enemy's ships in case they should start to come out. Commodore Schley answered, 'Certainly,' and added words indicative of his intention to attack them as they came out of the narrow defile."

The witness said he remembered it perfectly.

"So there was a plan of battle arranged by Commodore Schley, was there not?"

"There is nothing there to indicate it from what you have read."

"Was not that the same order that was afterward given by the Commander-in-Chief, substantially: 'Close in toward harbor entrance and attack them?'"

"You have not read anything about indicating any plan of battle."

Mr. Rayner then compared two reports of the engagement. That of Admiral Evans read:

"After having passed at 10:35 the Oquendo and Maria Teresa, on fire and ashore, this vessel continued to chase and fire upon the Viscaya until 10:36, when signal to cease firing was sounded on board, it having been discovered that the Viscaya had struck her colors."

The Commander-in-Chief said: "The Viscaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels, the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Viscaya was soon set on fire, and at 11:15 she turned in shore, and was beached at Aserreros, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, etc."

Mr. Rayner wished to know which hour was the correct one. The witness replied: "The time given in that report of mine was furnished by the navigator and executive officer of the ship. I, of course, did not take the time."

Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness as to the speed the Iowa was making when the Oquendo and the Maria Teresa went ashore. Mr. Rayner asked a number of questions intended to show that the Admiral's official reports and his present statements as to speed were not consistent. Mr. Rayner's point was that the official reports showed, according to measurements, that the Iowa had made eight miles in half an hour, but the Admiral had placed the speed at nine and a half, said it must be borne in mind that he was running a course at sea.

Admiral Evans reiterated that the ships were further out at night than in the day. Before Cienfuegos and on the way to Santiago, the witness said there were no orders for battle or instructions in case the enemy appeared.

Admiral Evans being excused, Thomas M. Dieulaide, a New York "Sun" correspondent, testified as to the orders he had heard given on the Texas, which he was aboard when the Brooklyn made her loop. He thought the Brooklyn was not more than a quarter of a mile away from the Texas. When the Texas slowed up he saw Captain Philip waving his hand toward the Brooklyn and saying, "Look at that fellow going out to sea."

The witness said he had on the day of the battle written a report of the battle, but that certain facts had not been given because Captain Philip had asked him to "make it nice for everybody," and this had been his own inclination.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE A WITNESS.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee was next called. He arrived at Santiago on May 21. His instructions were to report to Commodore Schley that the Spanish squadron probably was in Santiago Harbor. He fell in with the Flying Squadron on the evening of May 28, the squadron then being twenty or twenty-five miles south of Santiago. He had reported to Commodore Schley that he "knew nothing positively" about the Spanish fleet.

He was then asked if he had expressed his belief to Commodore Schley that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor, as reported later by Commodore Schley.

Captain Sigsbee said: "I stated that I had seen nothing of the Spanish fleet. I may have stated that I knew nothing positively or absolutely about its movements, but I recited certain events to show that there was a probability of the fleet being in Santiago at that time."

"I am going to the other matter, I beg to make an appeal to the Court. This case is one involving reputations. It has been stated by Commodore Schley in an official letter to the United States Senate that I expressed a certain belief. Now it has been made a public matter. I think that either the Court or the defense should allow me to express, under oath, what I really said. Whether I expressed that belief or not, it may be technically right to interfere with me, but according to the ethics of the naval service I think the defense ought to permit me to answer that question."

Mr. Hanna: The portion of the question to which I should like to have you give an explicit answer is whether you assured Commodore Schley that you believed the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago.

"I did not say that I believed it was not there. I said I had not seen it."

"Did you give him any assurance which would point in that direction?"

"I made known first my orders from the Navy Department, which stated that the Spanish fleet was reported to have arrived there."

Mr. Hanna then read a letter which Captain Sigsbee had on May 26 written to Commodore Schley reporting the taking of the Pilot Nunez aboard from the Jason, and the capture of the British steamer Restormell as a prize. He said in that letter, "No news here. I have seen absolutely nothing of the Spanish fleet."

Mr. Hanna also read a number of letters, among them

being one from Captain Sigsbee to Commodore Schley, written from Mole St. Nicholas May 29, in which he said to the Commodore: "Do as you are doing, and you will do right." He told the Commodore that the Department expected him to exercise great efforts to keep in coal.

Mr. Hanna—I wish to ask your attention to the clause, "Do as you are doing and you will do right." What was the Flying Squadron doing at the time you wrote the letter?

"That was based on the tenor of the cipher telegrams I found at the Mole from the Commander in Chief and from the Navy Department, urging that the Spanish squadron be held and that every effort be made to coal ship. At that time the Flying Squadron was off Santiago with the intention, so far as I knew, of staying, and I believed it was the intention of Commodore Schley to coal his ships off that port. I left Santiago on the morning of the day on which that letter was written. At that time the weather was very fine, and I had twice urged on Commodore Schley the importance of taking advantage of that particular kind of weather, stating that it was better than anything we had had during my stay off the port."

Captain Sigsbee also said that when he had boarded the Brooklyn on May 26, Commodore Schley had told him that he was bound for Key West for coal. The witness recalled a signal from the flagship at that time asking him to "inform Sampson that one-half of this squadron is out of coal."

FLYING SQUADRON AND CERVERA'S FLEET.

Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness, bringing out the statement that the purpose of his ship's being sent to the vicinity of Santiago was, if possible, to locate the Spanish fleet. He said that he had first seen the Spanish vessels in the harbor at Santiago, but that when he reported the fact he found the Squadron had already made the discovery.

Mr. Rayner read an extract from a report made by Captain Sigsbee off Santiago de Cuba at 10 a. m., May 29, which said: "We were then steaming at full speed from Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, and well in towards the coast. After chasing some vessels I saw the smoke of a number of vessels to the westward, and at once made for the Santiago entrance, believing it possible that the strangers were the Spanish squadron approaching that port." He asked the witness whether he thought that this was a Spanish squadron approaching the port.

"No, I thought it might be the Spanish squadron. I did not say they were approaching the port."

"Yes, you say 'approaching that port.'"

"You must remember I had no definite information whatever."

Mr. Rayner attempted to quote a statement from Admiral Sampson to the effect that Captain Sigsbee had said that on May 28 the Flying Squadron was blockading Santiago twenty-five miles out at sea, but objection was made to bringing Admiral Sampson in, and Mr. Rayner asked Captain Sigsbee whether he had made that report to anyone at that date. The witness replied in the negative.

In reply to a question as to the condition of the water at the time he was at Santiago, Captain Sigsbee said: "During the 24th, 25th and 26th of May the weather was unsettled; trade conditions had been hindered. There was more or less rain and moderately heavy sea on those three days."

The Court asked a number of questions of Captain Sigsbee. He was asked what was the state of the sea on the afternoon and evening of May 28. The reply was that the sea was heavy for boats, but it was moderating, that is to say, more moderate than it had been on two days before. The witness said it would have been a very difficult job to have coaled from ships alongside that night.

By the Court—Did you make any effort to ascertain if the Spanish squadron was at Santiago prior to May 28?

"Only by extreme watchfulness, that is all."

By the Court—What information had you communicated to Commodore Schley on May 28 regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?

"The Department's order to me directed me to state that the Spanish squadron was there or had been reported there, and again the circumstantial evidence afforded by the capture of the Restormell after her very peculiar cruise."

Captain Sigsbee could not recollect showing to Admiral Schley a despatch from Secretary Long dated May 20, stating, "The Spanish fleet arrived at Santiago on May 19."

After Captain Sigsbee was excused, Chief Yeoman Gustave E. Becker, who served as a clerk to Admiral Sampson on board the flagship New York during the Spanish War, was called. He identified the memorandum from Captain McCalla, saying there was a good landing place near Cienfuegos, which Admiral Sampson sent to Commodore Schley under date of May 19, and said that this memorandum had been carried in duplicate by the Iowa and the Dupont. Becker said he was dependent upon the Iowa for the memorandum, and had no record.

Mr. Hanna said the Department expected to be able to show that four copies of this memorandum had been forwarded to Commodore Schley.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

A touch of sentiment was given to the proceedings of Wednesday by Admiral Evans's assertion that a woman had set a false story afloat about him. After making a few corrections to his previous testimony, Admiral Evans addressed the Court saying that a question put to him the day before made it appear he had bragged of destroying the whole Spanish fleet. In July, 1898, a Washington paper had attributed such a remark to him. He had sought out the editor and found a woman was responsible for the statement. Admiral Evans had received a letter from Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, denying that Admiral Evans had even spoken so. The introduction of this letter was, on objection, postponed.

Lieut. Comdr. Alexander Sharp, who commanded the converted yacht Vixen during the Spanish War, was the first new witness of the day. He testified that he had first fallen in with the Flying Squadron on the morning of May 24, off Cienfuegos. The weather on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago had been equally, but had not been sufficiently bad to interfere with the speed of the Vixen.

Commander Sharp said he had been placed on picket duty at the eastern end of the blockading line at Santiago on the night of May 29, and had continued this duty afterward. He was about two miles from the shore and probably three miles from the mouth of the harbor. He said the entire fleet could not be discerned at night, and the shore line could be discerned only as a black mass in the distance.

If a ship had shown no lights and made no noise he did not think she could have been seen.

One night he signalled a torpedo boat escaping. It turned out to be a locomotive headlight on the railroad.

Coming to the famous loop, Commander Sharp said that when he first saw the Brooklyn she was headed about south, and swinging very rapidly under her port helm. He thus described a conversation in the presence of Commodore Schley with respect to the direction in which the Brooklyn turned:

"I took on board the Brooklyn a copy of the notes taken by Lieutenant Harlow, the executive officer of the Vixen, during the engagement, and showed them to the Commodore. The Commodore was seated at his desk, as I now remember it, and at various times different officers came into the Commodore's cabin. Captain Cook was there, I think, at one time. The navigator of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant Hodgson, also came in. I think Commander Eaton was in at one time, and, if I am not mistaken, Captain Barker was in. I was talking to the Commodore about these notes, and at one part of the conversation of the way that the helm of the Brooklyn had been put to form the so-called loop, I stated that the helm was put to port. Lieutenant Hodgson spoke up

and said, 'No, you're mistaken; helm was put to starboard.' I said, 'No, no; you put your helm to port.' He said, 'I can prove it to you. Look at this chart.' I said, 'I don't want to see the chart. You swung with the port helm.'"

The impression of the witness was that it was conceded finally that the helm had been put to port to make the turn.

The witness said he saw the Texas when she was southward and to westward of the Brooklyn. The Texas was then apparently lying dead in the water. He remarked to some officer standing near, "The ship will never start and those fellows will get away." The Brooklyn was then swinging around toward the Spanish fleet.

Captain Parker questioned Commander Sharp concerning the notes made of the battle of July 3, by Lieutenant Harlow, on board the Vixen. This report has occasioned no little controversy, it being claimed by some of Admiral Schley's friends that after a copy of the notes was delivered to the Admiral (then Commodore) by Commander Sharp they were changed somewhat. The witness said that he had taken a carbon copy to the Commodore after the battle.

While correct in the main, the witness did not doubt there were some errors in them. There were differences, he admitted, between them as affixed to his official report and the logbook.

Commander Sharp said that when he was writing his report of the action of July 3, Lieutenant Harlow had said: "Those notes were taken from the report of a newspaper on board the Brooklyn, and I will have to make some changes in them."

Judge Advocate Lemly had the witness compare the original copy of the Harlow notes with the copy printed on board the Brooklyn, with the result of showing that the notes had been changed before being printed so as to make the account say that at 10:05 the two leading ships of the enemy "bore well on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter" instead of on her "starboard bow," and that at 11:11 the Brooklyn was "one point on port bow" instead of "one point on starboard bow."

Captain Parker also called the attention of the witness to the entry in Lieutenant Harlow's notes wherein he says, "11:15, the Iowa is gaining on the Massachusetts," and asked if he had read the notes at the time, at the same time calling his attention to the fact that the Massachusetts was then at Guanamao. Commander Sharp replied that he did read the notes, but that he thought he must have overlooked this notation.

Captain Parker then asked whether it was not true that all the changes from the original copy appear in the Brooklyn print had been made by Lieutenant Harlow himself before he delivered the transcript to him (Sharp) for Commodore Schley. The witness replied that he did not think so.

Commander Sharp admitted that he might not have read the notes over as carefully as he should. He did not recollect saying when he handed the Harlow notes to Schley: "These are the true notes of the fight, which will stand."

The witness could not recollect that on the afternoon of the first or second of July, he was called alongside the Brooklyn and by a megaphone message from Lieutenant Sears, speaking for Commodore Schley, directed to go to the New York and report to Admiral Sampson that Commodore Schley had observed suspicious movements of smoke in the harbor, indicating vessels were moving toward the entrance, and that Commodore Schley thought the enemy was preparing to come out; nor that he went to the New York and reported to Admiral Sampson as directed, and that by Admiral Sampson he was ordered to go to the blockading line, and to report to Commodore Schley's message, with an additional order from Admiral Sampson directing the ships to close in and keep a sharp lookout. All this the witness could not remember.

"You are not in a position to say to-day that that did not take place?"

"I am not in a position to say that did not take place."

Commander Sharp said that according to Lieutenant Harlow's notes as recorded in the Vixen's log the flagship New York had come up about an hour and fifteen minutes after the Cristobal Colon had surrendered.

The record read that the New York had arrived three to five minutes after the arrival of the Vixen, which had been at 2:25.

Answering the Court, the witness said the positions of the Brooklyn and the Oregon relative to the Vixen during the battle July 3 were taken from personal observation.

Captain Sigsbee recalled to correct his testimony said coaling could have been done on the evening of the 26th, but at risk of danger to the ships.

He said: "I did not and never have stated that Admiral Schley was blockading twenty-five miles out at sea."

Answering the Court the witness spoke of meetings of officers off Santiago but could not recall whether there was one or two. Once witness objected to such gatherings as the Spaniards might come out and catch them off their ships. One meeting was broken up on that account.

Capt. Sigsbee was succeeded by Lieut. James J. Doyle, who was watch officer on board Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the Spanish War. Mr. Rayner announced that it had been Admiral Schley's intention to have Lieut. Doyle summoned as a witness in his behalf. He therefore, with the consent of the Court, questioned the witness as if his examination had been in chief.

Describing the battle of Santiago, the witness, in response to a request, read to the Court that part of the log book which relates to the turning of the port helm.

CHANGING OF THE LOG.

The witness then stated that the original entry in the log had made it appear that the helm was put to starboard instead of to port, as it appears in the permanent log. The change, he said, had been made on July 5, two days after the action. Asked why he changed it, Lieut. Doyle said:

"I changed it after I had had a discussion with Sharp. I had been under the impression, as I have stated, that we had turned with a starboard helm. Sharp was aboard the Brooklyn on July 5 to luncheon with us, and I had a discussion with him that day on that subject. I think that is the time I changed it."

"Why were the interlined words put in?"

"They were put in, I think, in fact, I know, at the suggestion of some person, probably the navigator. They were put in evidently after the log was written up, because they are interlined."

"About how was the ship heading at that time—within the quadrant of a circle southward to westward, northward to eastward?"

"We were headed at the beginning of the battle inshore—that is, the head of our ship was probably about north, and as soon as the Spanish ships came out and I got on top of the port turret, the ship was then moving ahead and turning with port helm, because the Spanish ships were a little on our starboard bow, but we were manning the port battery and started to swing first and brought the port battery into action. Now, then, we must have continued around there, as I know now, but when I was in the starboard turret we lost sight of the ships, because they were on our port bow."

Asked whether the effect of putting the helm apart, would be to send the vessel through more than 180 degrees, he said it would mean more than 180 degrees.

"The cheaper way would have been to put the helm to starboard, would it not?"

"I am not prepared to say."

"Do you of your own knowledge know of anything to prevent your turning?"

"When I was on top of the starboard turret it looked very much to me as though we were going to have a general melee or mix-up with the Spanish ships."

"How far were they from you at that time?"

"When we took them up on the starboard quarter,

after we made part of the turn, as I remember the range, it was 1,400 yards."

"How do you verify that range?"

"I have no way of verifying that. We had to take the range given to us."

Mr. Hayner then took the witness and asked him if it was not true that the change in the log was due to an error on the part of the witness and to no desire upon the part of anybody to falsify the facts?"

"Absolutely," was the response.

"And then, when you learned you had been mistaken, you made the change?"

"I changed the entry, and I think if you had the rough copy here you would find it was changed in my own handwriting."

Mr. Rayner asked the witness a series of questions calculated to bring out a brief history of the Brooklyn's part in the Santiago campaign, and a full statement of his observations while an officer on board that vessel.

Mr. Doyle said, while at Key West, he had heard nothing of the Spanish fleet, nor had he then been informed of a secret code of signals arranged by Capt. McCalla for communicating with the Cuban insurgents at Cienfuegos.

Lieutenant Doyle had observed three lights which looked like bonfires on the shore each night that the squadron lay off Cienfuegos, but that neither he nor any one else on board, so far as he knew, understood their purport. When the start from Cienfuegos for Santiago was made, there was quite a surf, a "long swell of the sea," and on May 25 the weather was still worse, making it very difficult for the yachts to keep up.

Lieutenant Doyle placed the distance of the American fleet off Santiago from the mouth of the harbor at from three to four miles and said there were picket boats on the inside of the line. Speaking of the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, Lieutenant Doyle said that its effect had been to develop the fact that the Spaniards had new guns in their land batteries. Here Mr. Rayner asked:

"When was the circular form of blockade commenced?"

While no mention was made of the name of Admiral Sampson, this question was evidently regarded as an attempt to bring his blockade into the case for purposes of comparison, and Capt. Lemly was prompt in noting a sharp and vigorous objection. Admiral Dewey thereupon said:

"The Court decides that all questions relating to the blockade off Santiago must be confined to the time prior to the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief."

The Court then adjourned for the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY.

Continuing his testimony on Thursday, October 3, Lieutenant Doyle described the spirits and ineffective firing of the shore batteries. He told of seeing Admiral Schley under fire during the bombardments and "he always struck me as being just about as self possessed as it was possible for anybody to be under the circumstances."

An attempt was made by the Judge Advocate to shut out a question by Mr. Rayner as to whether witness on July 2 had seen smoke coming over the hill from Santiago harbor. Captain Lemly contended such questions would open up an interminable inquiry. Captain Parker of Schley's counsel said he was willing to "open the door wide." The question was permitted and the witness said:

"Smoke was observed rising in the harbor on July 2, and my impression now is, and always has been since that night, that that information was conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief."

Lieut. Doyle said he had heard guns firing on approaching Cienfuegos. At Santiago he thought on the night of May 28 the Marblehead and Vixen had been placed on picket duty for the night, though the log did not record that fact.

Lieutenant Doyle described the handling of the guns under his charge during the battle. On swinging the guns around to the starboard quarter the range was 1,400 yards, which was increased to 2,000 yards, and during the run parallel with the Spanish ships the range varied from about 2,300 to 1,800 yards. He said:

"The Oregon during that chase, and while we were on the top of the turret, was directed to try her 13-inch guns on the chase, which she did, and the shots fell short. In a little while they were tried again and came a little closer."

Admiral Dewey—Directed by whom?

"By Commodore Schley, sir, by wigwag signal, as I remember it."

Admiral Dewey—You saw that signal?

"Yes, sir; I saw the signal being made."

Admiral Benham—Did you read the signal?

"I did not, but I understood what it was, and if I am not mistaken it was McCauley, an ensign we had on board, who made the signal himself."

There were further inquiries concerning the wigwag signal to the Oregon from the Brooklyn to fire her 13-inch gun. The witness said that he was sure that he had seen the signal made, but that he was unable to find an entry of the signal in the ship's log. Reading the log, he found a notation of several signals, and then a note saying that "other unimportant signals had been made."

Lieutenant Doyle stated that at 9.30 a. m. of July 3 the Brooklyn had been 6,300 yards from the Morro, 300 yards further out than the position assigned. The witness said he could find no entry in the log of the discovery of smoke in the harbor.

Asked as to what he meant by referring to a prospective "mélée" the day before, Lieutenant Doyle said: "I thought that the ships were coming right toward us. I thought they would get into us, and I thought we would have a mix-up, as they were only about 1,400 yards distant."

Lieutenant Doyle was asked whether the Brooklyn had engaged in any bombardments during the month of June, 1898, but Judge Advocate Lemly and Mr. Hanna objected.

Admiral Dewey said that if the question was confined to the Brooklyn there could be no objection.

After Lieutenant Doyle, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Bousch, Capt. Wm. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C., Signal Officer on the Indiana at Santiago, and Lieut. C. W. Dyson testified, but their evidence did not touch the points at issue.

At the opening of this day's proceedings Captain Sigbee stated that he had been unable to find the despatch from the Navy Department, under the terms of which he sought to connect with the Flying Squadron off Santiago, and that he had found the letter which he had written at the time, in which he had said: "Until we sighted the vessels on the 20th, we knew nothing positive as to their whereabouts."

In a letter to the Navy Department, Sept. 28, Capt. Frank E. Chadwick, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College, says: "Sir—I have the honor to report that the summer course of instruction for officers ended yesterday, Oct. 2. I think I may say, justly, that it has been highly successful; and the officers in attendance, all of whom were of superior rank, and a number of high rank, have left with a feeling of its great utility to themselves personally, and of its importance to the Service. They have expressed themselves very freely in this regard, and it is a pleasure to me to convey their opinions to the Department."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Haywood.

MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States Warships in the waters of the United States or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

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Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

VESSLS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Port Monroe, Va.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Southern Drill Grounds, off the Cape of Virginia.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Southern Drill Grounds, off the Cape of Virginia.

DU PONT (torpedo boat), Lieut. F. L. Chadwick. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Southern Drill Grounds, off the Cape of Virginia.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, United States of Colombia, South America. Address there care of American Consul.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Southern Drill Grounds, off the Cape of Virginia.

PORTER (torpedo boat), Lieut. R. S. Douglas. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cronwell, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Genoa, Italy.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Genoa.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Genoa, in dock.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Santos, Brazil. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ABAREND, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Mare Island, Cal.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Thomas A. Kearney; Lieut. F. N. Freeman ordered to command. At Sausalito, Cal.

IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Panama, United States of Colombia. Address there care of American Consul.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief of Fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.

Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Commander.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Nagasaki, Japan.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Taku, China. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Zamboanga, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Cavite, P. I.

DONAU, Lieut. Comdr. A. Austria, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.

FRERIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Sydney, N. S. W.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Nagasaki, Japan.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Cavite, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Hong Kong, China.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Shanghai, China.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

POMPEY (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Cebu, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Cebu, P. I.

SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Chefoo, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Amoy, China.

WYOMING, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Yokohama, Japan, en route to Guam.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Hong Kong.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Catbalogan, P. I.

BARCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

GARDQUIL, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Samar, P. I.

I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Cebu.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. In Grandara River, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cuyos.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cavite, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Iloilo.

OUTROS, Lieut. Wm. R. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. Edw. T. Witherspoon. At Cavite, P. I.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cavite, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md.

Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. L. A. Chandler. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Navy Yard, Boston, to go out of commission. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.

IKOQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Ford. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound, Naval Station, Washington.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Pichilique Coaling Station, Mexico.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island Yard, Cal., repairing until Nov. 1. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At San Diego, Address San Diego, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrived at Madeira, Oct. 2; en route to Trinidad, W. I.; to arrive Oct. 2; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising with following itinerary (itinerary one week late): Arrive Kronstadt, near St. Petersburg, Russia, September 23; leave September 29, and arrive Copenhagen, Denmark, or Kiel, Germany, October 2; leave Oct. 6, and arrive at The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 14, and arrive Plymouth, Eng., Oct. 18; leave Oct. 22 and arrive Madeira Islands Nov. 3; leave Nov. 8, and arrive San Juan Porto Rico, Nov. 17. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At Lisbon, Portugal. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 26; leave Oct. 6, and arrive Gibraltar Oct. 16; leave Oct. 18, and arrive Villefranche, France, Oct. 23; leave Nov. 19, and arrive Naples, Italy, Nov. 22; leave Nov. 27, and arrive Smyrna, Sicily, Dec. 7; leave Jan. 6, and arrive Algiers, Africa, Jan. 12; leave Jan. 31, and arrive Gibraltar Feb. 10; leave Feb. 12, and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Tenerife, Canary Isles, Feb. 28; leave March 2, and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 13, 1902.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary of the Essex is as follows: At Lisbon, Portugal; leave Oct. 5, and arrive Madeira Oct. 11; leave Oct. 19, and arrive Trinidad, B. W. I., Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 18, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20; leave Dec. 23, and arrive Curacao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda, March 15; leave March 23, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

HARTFORD, Comdr. J. M. Hawley. Itinerary: Left Tenerife, Sept. 29, and will arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Oct. 16; leave Oct. 18, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 25, 1901. Address St. Thomas, W. I. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At New York. Repairs about completed. To cruise as follows: Leave New York Oct. 18, and arrive Port au Prince, Trinidad, Oct. 30; leave Nov. 15, and arrive at Santa Lucia, B. W. I., Nov. 22; leave Nov. 26, and arrive Guantanamo, Cuba, Dec. 1; leave Dec. 19, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 24; leave Jan. 1, 1902, and arrive Havana, Cuga, Jan. 5; leave Jan. 12, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Jan. 17; leave Jan. 19, and arrive Fort de France, Martinique, Jan. 24; leave Feb. 8, and arrive Santa Lucia, B. W. I., Feb. 16; leave Feb. 20, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Feb. 21; leave March 10, and arrive Pensacola, Fla., March 20; leave April 6, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 20, 1902.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At New London, Ct. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is the itinerary: Leave Gibraltar, September 26, and arrive Naples, Italy, October 10; leave November 1, and arrive Villefranche, France, Nov. 7; leave Nov. 14, and arrive Gibraltar Nov. 24; leave Dec. 2 and arrive Barbadoes, W. I., Dec. 25; leave Jan. 16 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PENNSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C., attached to Training School. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Left Funchal, Madeira, and will arrive Boston Oct. 21. Address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At Glen Cove, N. Y. Address care of Board of Education, 15th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnett. Left Madeira Sept. 22, and arrive Delaware Breakwater Oct. 25. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER. En route to United States. At Montevideo, Uruguay. Hold mail.

CAESAR (Collier, merchant officers and crew). En route to Port Said, Egypt, returning to United States. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

HANNIBAL, Lambert's Pt., Va. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

JUSTIN. At Guam, Ladrone Islands. Address there.

LEONIDAS. At San Juan, P. R. Address Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NERO. At U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilique Bay, Mexico. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser, at Port Townsend, Wash. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 60, SEPT. 23, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes instructions with reference to the care, preservation and inspection of smokeless powder stored in magazines on shipboard which are to supersede all previous orders on the subject.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 27.—Capt. Samuel W. Very, order 26th instant modified; to Boston Yard instead of home.

Capt. Frank Courtis, placed on the retired list. (Sec. 143, R. S.)

Capt. James M. Forsyth, placed on the retired list from Sept. 15, 1901. (Sec. 143, R. S.)

Capt. George E. Ide, placed on the retired list from Sept. 27, 1901. (Sec. 143, R. S.)

Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams, detached Navy Yard, New York; to home and two weeks' leave.

Comdr. William H. Reeder, detached command of nautical school-ship St. Marys; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams, to command the nautical school-ship St. Marys, Oct. 15.

Lieut. Michael J. McCormack, to Naval Station, Havana, Cuba, Nov. 1.

Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr., to the receiving ship Franklin, Oct. 15.

Lieut. Stanford E. Moses, to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.

Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw, to receiving ship Franklin, Oct. 15.

Lieut. Roger Welles, Jr., detached Machias; to the Iowa.

Prof. Math. Frank B. Littell, to the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Civ. Engr. Frank O. Maxson, detached Bureau of Yards and Docks, Oct. 2, to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

SEPT. 28.—Lieut. James C. Gillmore, detached Franklin, Oct. 10; to the Kearsarge as navigator.

Lieut. John M. Hudgins, to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Oct. 10.

Lieut. Carlton F. Snow, to the Eagle.

Lieut. Chester Wells, to Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., for special course of instruction.

Ensign Willis McDowell, detached Eagle, on relief; to the Kearsarge.

Ensign John T. Bowers, detached Ranger; to the Machias.

Gun. Philip Doherty, detached Indiana; to home and three months' sick leave.

Paym. Clk. J. L. Jones, appointed for duty on the New Orleans.

SEPT. 29.—Sunday.

SEPT. 30.—Comdr. Francis H. Delano, order to Puget Sound Navy Yard revoked; to command the Marietta.

Comdr. John V. B. Bleeker, detached command Marietta on relief; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. John M. Elliott, detached Naval War College, Oct. 15; to the Wabash temporarily in connection with crew of Prairie, and to her when commissioned.

Surg. Philip Leach, to Port Royal, S. C., for recruiting duty.

Paym. Clk. Charles L. Carter, appointed for duty on the Topeka.

Paym. Clk. Henry C. Jordan, appointed for duty at Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

OCT. 1.—Comdr. Edwin K. Moore, to Navy Yard, Boston, Oct. 15, in charge of equipment department.

Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan, order detaching from Puget Sound Navy Yard, and to command Ranger, revoked.

Comdr. Duncan Kennedy, to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., in charge ordnance department.

Comdr. William P. Potter, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., on relief; to command the Ranger.

Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; to continue duties with the Prairie.

Lieut. William G. Miller, detached Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; to the Illinois.

Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck, to the Wabash.

Lieut. Earl P. Jessop, detached as assistant inspector of ordnance, Bridgeport, Conn., and vicinity; to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Surg. Philip Leach, order to recruiting duty at Port Royal, S. C., revoked.

Pay Insp. James E. Cann, detached duty with Vixen; continue other duties.

Asst. Paym. Edward T. Hoopes, to the Vixen, Oct. 15.

Chap. William E. Edmonson, placed on the retired list. (Sec. 143, R. S.)

Ch. Btsn. Alexander McCone, also equipment department, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Btsn. James Dowling, detached Navy Yard, Washington; to the Kearsarge.

Btsn. John S. Croghan, to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Btsn. John J. Rockfort, detached Kearsarge, on relief; to home and wait orders.

Gun. Hugh Sinclair, detached Naval Proving Ground; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., in connection with fitting out Olympia, and to her when commissioned.

War. Mach. Harry L. Foy, placed on the retired list. (Sec. 143, R. S.)

OCT. 2.—Comdr. Samuel W. Very, order of 27th inst. modified; upon detachment, home; then to Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight, to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., in connection with fitting out Olympia, and to her as executive when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. James C. Gillmore, order detaching from Franklin, and to the Kearsarge, revoked.

Lieut. Comdr. William V. Bronaugh, detached Navy Yard, New York, Oct. 8; to the Kearsarge, as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. George E. Burd, commissioned from July 12, 1901.

Lieut. Bion B. Blerer, to Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Lieut. Percy N. Olmstead, commissioned from April 14, 1901.

Lieut. Frank E. Ridgely, commissioned from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. Henry C. Mustin, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk; to home and two months' sick leave.

Pay Dir. Theodore S. Thompson, commissioned from Sept. 21, 1901.

Pay Insp. Hiram E. Drury, commissioned from Sept. 21, 1901.

Paym. Joseph Fyfe, commissioned from Sept. 21, 1901.

P. A. Paym. John W. Morse, commissioned from March 3, 1901.

P. A. Paym. Webb V. H. Rose, order July 23, modified; additional duty accounts Naval Station, Havana.

P. A. Paym. Charles Morris, Jr., commissioned from July 20, 1901.

P. A. Paym. George R. Venable, commissioned from Aug. 27, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Eugene J. Grow, order to proceed home

upon detachment from Castine modified to the Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Btsn. William Johnson, warranted from March 1, 1900.

Gun. Vista R. Thompson, warranted from Aug. 1, 1901.

Gun. Samuel Chiles, detached Constellation; to E. W. Bliss Company's Works in connection with inspection of torpedoes.

Carp. Herbert G. Elkins, warranted from Jan. 10, 1900.

War. Mach. Geo. M. Heinen, warranted from July 6, 1892.

War. Mach. John O'Neill, detached Indiana; to Washington to appear before the Retiring Board, Oct. 14; then home and await orders.

Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer, U. S. M. C., commissioned from March 3, 1901.

Cable Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Remy, Nagasaki, October 3, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. Alfred B. Canaga, from Cavite Station to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. William S. Sims, from Monterey to Brooklyn.

Lieut. Julian L. Latimer, from Monadnock to Monterey.

Naval Cadet Guy W. S. Castle, from Brooklyn to Kentucky.

Naval Cadet John Downes, from Brooklyn to Kentucky.

Naval Cadet Hayne Ellis, from Mindora to Manila.

OCT. 3.—Lieut. Comdr. Howard Gage, to Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company's works as inspector of machinery of the New Jersey and Rhode Island.

Ensign Leigh C. Palmer, to the Wisconsin.

Lieut. Pope Washington, to duty as assistant to inspector of machinery at the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Works, Quincy, Mass.

Medical Director Joseph C. Ayers, detached Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 15; to home and wait orders.

Medical Director Dwight Dickerson, detached Medical Examining Boards, Navy Yard, Washington, Oct. 10; to duty in charge Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 15.

Surg. Samuel H. Griffith, detached Pan-American Exposition, Oct. 9; to duty as member of Medical Examining Boards, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.

Surg. Homer L. Law (retired), to Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of Exhibit of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at the Pan-American Exposition, and as Attending Medical Officer, and at the Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, Oct. 9.

Pay Dir. Charles H. Eldredge, detached Navy pay officer, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Paym. James S. Phillips, detached Naval Station, Honolulu, Hawaii, on relief; to Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Jan. 1.

A. Paym. Abel B. Pierce, detached Concord, Oct. 15; to home and wait orders.

A. Paym. Franklin P. Sackett, order of 24th modified; when accounts of Castine are settled; to the Concord.

Btsn. John S. Craghan, report to commandant, Washington Yard, for duty on the tug Triton.

Btsn. Albert F. Benzon, detached tug Triton, and to the Tecumseh.

These officers detached Culgoa when out of commission, and to homes and wait orders: Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, Lieut. George C. Day, Lieut. Allen M. Cook, Ens. Andrew Graham, Ens. Arthur St. C. Smith, Asst. Surg. David B. Kerr, Asst. Paym. Hugh R. Insley, and War. Mach. Daniel Mullen.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 26.—Capt. Dion Williams, granted leave for the period of one month.

SEPT. 27.—Col. Frank Lee Denny, granted leave of absence for one day.

SEPT. 30.—1st Lieut. Frederick M. Wise, Jr., granted leave for the period of one month.

2d Lieut. Charles T. Westcott, detailed as member of a general court-martial ordered to convene at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, Asst. Adjutant and Inspector, ordered to inspect the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

OCT. 1.—2d Lieut. Sydney Brewster, detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Arthur T. Marx, detached from Norfolk, Va., Capt. William H. Parker, detached from Portsmouth, N. H., and 1st Lieut. John C. Beaumont, detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to attend the School of Application.

Col. Henry C. Cochrane, ordered to command the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

2d Lieut. Raymond W. Dikeman, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. John R. Russell, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Norfolk, Va.

2d Lieut. James K. Tracy, from Boston, Mass., to Portsmouth, N. H.

Major Charles A. Doyen, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty and as Assistant Instructor at the School of Application.

OCT. 2.—Col. Frank L. Denny, quartermaster, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., on public duty.

2d Lieut. Giles Bishop, Jr., detailed as judge advocate of a general court-martial in session at New York.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

SEPT. 26.—Chief Eng. J. B. Coyle, ordered to the Guthrie.

3d Lieuts. H. H. Wolf, F. W. Harwood and C. F. Howell, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

Surg. Henry Horn, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

SEPT. 27.—3d Lieut. J. F. Hovel, granted 30 days' leave.

OCT. 1.—3d Lieut. F. A. Levis, granted 10 days' leave.

Chief Eng. F. E. Owen, granted 30 days' leave.

2d Asst. Eng. C. G. Porchart and J. D. Turner, granted 30 days' leave.

Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has received a preliminary report from Capt. Walker, commanding the cutter Gresham, regarding the collision of that vessel with the Erin on Sept. 28, in New York Harbor.

Capt. Walker says that some confusion arose from the fact that the racing yachts, soon after turning the stakeboat, headed directly toward the Gresham, the Erin and the neighboring fleet of excursion vessels. The racers headed due north instead of west by north, and the back from the course. Capt. Walker said that Sir Thomas Lipton absolved the revenue cutter captain of all blame. Capt. Walker asked that the bill for repairs to the Erin be sent to him, but Sir Thomas would not consent to do so.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Oct. 1, 1901, 12:33 P. M.

Buford sailed Sept. 29.

CHAFFEE.

Buford sailed Sept. 29.

Manila, Oct. 1.

CHAFFEE.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.

Transport Hancock sailed at noon to-day with the following military passengers: Colonel Godfrey, 9th Cav.; Majors Belknap, paymaster; Burns, surgeon; Hein, 3d Cav.; Carrington, 1st Inf.; Loughborough, 6th Inf.; Irwin, 9th Inf.; Haskell, 30th Inf.; Captains Hart, Subsistence Department; Hallock and Curry, asst. surgeons, and Hunt, 17th Inf.; Chaplain Stewart, 25th Inf.; Lieutenants Kimball, 2d Cav.; Wygant, 2d Inf.; Craigie, 12th Inf.; Supplee, 19th Inf.; Richardson, 26th Inf.; one civilian

clerk, one Signal Corps man, 36 casualties and 106 recruits, as follows: fifty-two 24th Inf., and fifty-four 25th Inf. YOUNG.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.

Transport Thomas is now coming in.

YOUNG.

Manila, Oct. 2.

Transport Meade sailed Oct. 1; nine companies Coast Artillery.

CHAFFEE.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.

Following military passengers arrived on Thomas: Generals Kobbe, Weston, Sternberg, Col. Harback, 1st Inf.; Major Powell and Capt. Anderson, Medical Dept.; Capt. Ballard, Subsistence Dept.; Chaplain Hart, 15th Cav.; Major Evans, 20th Inf.; Capt. Brooks, Art. Corps; Trippe, 12th Cav.; Buck, 14th Inf.; Bonesteel, 27th Inf.; Kobbe and Lutz, 23rd Inf.; Lieut. Spaulding, Taylor, Moore, McManus, Murphy, Merriam and Long, Art. Corps; Stamford, Signal Corps; Brees, 12th Cav.; Humphrey, 3d Inf.; Harper, 17th; Vicars, 37th; Parson and Dougherty, 28th; Barlow and Boyle, Philippine Scouts; eleven contract surgeons, eight Hospital Corps men, twenty-seven sick soldiers, eight insane, seven soldiers for discharge disability, eighty-seven discharged soldiers, ten enlisted casualties. Six remains of enlisted men carried, including bodies of Privates Virgil D. Moss, G. 22d Inf., died at sea, 24th chronic gastro-enteritis, and A. Miller, B. 5th Inf., Sept. 16, pneumonia, tuberculosis. YOUNG.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Advices from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, announce the tests of the submarine boat designed by Lieutenant Marques to be a success.

The Peary Arctic steamer Windward, which left Sydney, Cape Breton, July 30, 1900, and upon which Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary spent last winter imprisoned in the ice at Payer Harbor, near Cape Sabine, on the west side of Smith Sound, arrived at Brigus, N. F., Sept. 26, all well. The absence of the Windward covers more than fourteen months, the last month being occupied in the homeward voyage, the steamer having parted company with the chartered Erik, which arrived at Sydney, C. B., on Sept. 13th, our Cape Peary, North Greenland, on the morning of Aug. 30. The windward will probably remain at Brigus during the winter, and return next summer with Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary to Payer Harbor, Mr. Peary's headquarters, whence it is expected that she will bring him home, returning from the Pole.

There are many improvements on the new German ocean greyhound the Kronprinz Wilhelm, a leviathan displacing 21,300 tons, with a length of 603 feet and a promised speed of 23 knots. A telephone service will connect the captain from his room on the bridge with the chiefs of the various departments of the liner. The chief steward has an office similar to that of a modern hotel, where the public can secure information about tickets, baggage, rooms and so on. Ascent to the crew's nest on the Kronprinz Wilhelm is not on the outside of the mast on the ladder, but inside of the mast. The crew's nest is connected with the bridge by a sneaking tube. All the clocks on the steamer are electrically regulated from a central clock in the chart room. The steamship has an apparatus for wireless telegraphy, which soon will be one of the conventional features of our big liners.

The new battleship Implacable, which left Plymouth on Saturday, Sept. 21, under command of Prince Louis of Battenberg, returned the next day with her engines broken down.

During the International yacht race at New York on Sept. 28 the Revenue Cutter Gresham ran into Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, and buckled a deck beam and caused something of a commotion aboard the yacht. The collision was unavoidable, the vessels were about three hundred yards apart, which, under ordinary circumstances, was ample distance. Before the Erin could get the direction in which the Gresham was heading the Gresham drifted down upon the Erin. The engines of the Erin had been stopped.

Another naval disaster is reported from Copenhagen on Oct. 1, on which date the Danish gunboat Moen, while at gun practice with Prinsart shells, foundered to the eastward of the Middle Ground. The crew of 35 men was saved. The Moen was an iron gunboat of 356 tons displacement. She was 111 feet long, had 28 feet 10 inches beam, and was built at Copenhagen in 1875.

The torpedo boat destroyer Decatur reached Baltimore Sept. 23, after a successful trip from Richmond, via Norfolk. This vessel, in common with several others of the same class, will have some changes made in the shape of the stern, the work to be done at and by the works of the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md. The Dale and the Decatur, the two vessels under construction at Richmond, Va., will be ready for their full steam trials some time during the present month, it is believed, and it is hoped that no further delays will be experienced to interfere with the speedy acceptance of these two fine specimens of Naval architecture.

The torpedo boat Thornton, completed by the W. R. Trigg Company of Richmond, Va., steamed down to Norfolk on the 27th, and has since gone up to the Barren Island course for the final two hours' full-speed tests before acceptance by the Navy Department.

The Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of the U. S. S. Kentucky, Rear Admiral Kempf, in command of that portion of the Asiatic Squadron, on board, at Chefoo near Nagasaki. The Kentucky will not remain long at Chefoo, but will probably return south in a short time. All well on board at latest dates.

The torpedo boat Blakely arrived at Newport, R. I., Sept. 26, from Boston, making the distance from Boston light to Brenton's Reef lightship in six hours and fifty-five minutes. During a preliminary trial in the outside harbor on Sept. 28, she made a speed of 25 knots, but the after blower of the vessel gave out, or she would have done better.

The revenue cutters Gresham, Galveston, Manning, McCulloch, Algonquin, Onondaga, Seminole, Hudson and Calumet have been supplied with the Quiggins patent evaporator, manufactured by the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company of New York City. These evaporators are highly endorsed as enjoying the special advantages of lightness, compactness, adaptability to space, no extra room being required for scaling, and their facility for scaling. Their capacity may also be increased without changing space. Other United States war ships are also using the evaporators, as well as large numbers of merchant steamers, and all the leading shipbuilding companies in the United States.

The English Service papers publish a list of over 5,000 officers and men recommended by Lord Roberts for having rendered special and meritorious service. It includes Major Willoughby, the military leader of the Jameson raid.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 1.

The Naval Academy is full of signs of its reopening here on Tuesday, Oct. 1, on its 57th academic year. The cadets for re-examination are here; the instructors and professors are arriving; the football players have reported and are in full practice, and the capable Academy band is rendering daily delightful music, while visitors increase in numbers every afternoon to enjoy the grounds, music and practice of the athletes. The cadets on leave will report on Monday, and that evening study hours will be resumed and the machinery of the Academy will begin to move in the harmonious regularity that is scarcely in accord with the fact that it has been stopped for four months.

The Naval Academy is the site of one of those curious changes in the habits of birds that interests the ornithologist. For twenty years thousands of martins have every afternoon and night made the Naval Academy trees on the main walk their rendezvous, to the great annoyance of the Academy people and visitors to the institution. Effort upon effort was made to dislodge them, guns at times, and bells hung in the trees and rung at intervals, but all to no purpose. The martins could be seen gathering in detachments in various parts of Annapolis and then as the hour for the flocks to meet approached they would wing their flight to the Naval Academy. Two years ago, from some unknown cause, the martins began to disappear from their accustomed roost, and now, save a few, have practically left the Academy.

A new cadet by the name of T. Green, and one by the name of Coffee, following each other at roll-call make this curious combination of nomenclature: "Green, Tea, Coffee."

The opening of the season of football games is rapidly drawing near, and the Naval Cadet team is having hard practice every afternoon. Forty candidates were upon the field this afternoon, each doing his best to secure a position on either the first eleven or the hustler team. The members of the first team cannot possibly be decided upon yet, as there are some promising players among the new fourth class men. After fifteen minutes of signal work of the first team, a second team was chosen, and they lined up against each other for a play of ten minutes, and the first eleven managed to score one touchdown.

Oct. 1, the Academy entered upon its 57th Academic year, with the largest number of cadets that have ever been at the institution. Officers who are stationed at the Naval Academy for the year, and their families, have taken up their residence in the Naval Academy and this city. One hundred and eighty-seven cadets were due to report at the Academy at 7:30 P. M., Sept. 30, as study hours began at that time, and all, save three, have reported. The new fourth class comprises 148 members, and with the 187 who have been on their leave make a total of 337 cadets, the largest number ever at the institution.

The foundation of the barracks and quarters of the Marine Guard, Naval Academy, is now being dug by F. J. Stahle, contractor. The dimensions of the foundation are 375 feet by 50 feet. The location of the quarters is just adjacent to the Government Hospital, about a third of a mile from the northern boundary of the Naval Academy.

The United States ironclad Puritan and the tug Standish left the Naval Academy yesterday for Norfolk, Va.

Superintendent Richard Wainwright recently visited the White House in Washington, upon the invitation of the President.

Lieut. Harris Laning and wife have returned from a trip to California.

Lieut. J. J. Roby and wife, Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Warburton and family, and Lieut. F. P. Baldwin and family have returned to the Academy from their summer vacations.

Miss Florence Colligan, of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Raby, wife of Lieut. J. J. Raby, at the Naval Academy.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Sept. 26, 1901.

The smallpox quarantine which has been maintained in the garrison for almost three weeks was raised Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The 3d Artillery band gave a most enjoyable sacred concert Thursday afternoon, Sept. 19, at Golden Gate Park.

Among the new arrivals in the garrison is Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, son of General Babcock, who recently arrived from the Philippines.

Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin and Mrs. Chamberlin, who have been at San Rafael during the summer, are now located at the Knickerbocker for the winter.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Bruce and Lieut. Joseph Irving McMullen, U. S. A. The wedding is to take place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Thursday, Oct. 3, and a reception will follow at the Washburn residence, 2525 Fillmore street. At present Lieut. McMullen is on duty at the Yosemite reservation.

Among the officers in the city en route to the Philippines is Col. E. S. Godfrey of the 9th Cav.

Mrs. Foote, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Foote, returned to the Richelieu Monday, Sept. 22, after spending the summer months at the Hotel Rafael.

Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. A., has returned from an extended stay in the Santa Cruz mountains and is a guest at the Occidental.

Commander T. S. Phelps, Jr., U. S. N., now stationed at Mare Island, has purchased a residence at Orange and Perry streets, Oakland, which his family will shortly occupy.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. Milton F. Davis, accompanied by her small family, will shortly join the Captain in the Philippines.

Miss Elizabeth Young, daughter of General Young, has returned East to resume her studies.

Maj. F. G. C. Irvine, 9th Inf., who is here en route to join his regiment in Samoa, sails on the Hancock Oct. 4.

Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, Engineer Corps, arrived from

the East Friday, Sept. 20, and is registered at the Occidental.

Miss Helen Chaffee and Mr. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., the daughter and son of Major General Chaffee, arrived from Manila Wednesday.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Chamberlin will soon leave for an extended trip through the southern part of the State.

Mrs. Alice Brown, widow of the late Surgeon General Brown, has been spending the summer at the Hotel Bella Vista, returned to her home in Washington, D. C., Saturday, Sept. 21.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Chamberlin, Inspector General of the department, leaves Sunday, Sept. 29, for a tour of inspection of San Diego and other southern points.

Capt. H. P. Howard and Capt. D. J. Rumbough went to Tanforan, Sept. 20, to inspect Artillery horses.

Capt. Harry M. Hallock, M. D., has reported for duty en route to the Philippines.

Army officers registering at Department headquarters during the past week were: Lieut. Col. J. G. Lee, Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills, Maj. H. S. Foster, Capt. H. G. Bishop, S. Adams, J. McMahon, and H. D. Berkeley; Lieuts. W. R. Bettison, J. G. Lowenberg, S. M. Bowman, A. L. Sherburne, H. S. Miller, G. Parker, M. Battle, E. Allen, A. Starbird, Capt. J. T. Moore and Capt. J. B. Goe.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., October 2, 1901.

Beginning with Oct. 1, dress parade will be held on Sunday only. Infantry drills occupy the afternoon, an exciting skirmish drill having been the event of Tuesday afternoon. Every spare moment is being devoted to football practice. The first game of the season will be played on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 5, between the cadet team and the Franklin Marshall eleven. Other dates, already published, as follows: Oct. 12, Trinity. Oct. 19, Harvard. Oct. 26, Williams. Nov. 2, Yale. Nov. 9, Princeton. Nov. 16, Rutgers. Nov. 23, University of Pennsylvania. Nov. 30, Annapolis, at Philadelphia.

The golf links are the centre of interest at this season. During the fine weather of the past week the game called forth all of its devotees, and a tournament was begun.

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Medical Department, U. S. A., Major Surgeon, U. S. V., spent Sunday at the post as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jones. Capt. Reynolds is now stationed at Washington Barracks, this being his first station in the United States since his return from special service in Porto Rico and the Philippines. He was ordered home on sick leave last January, his health having broken down as the result of overwork and climatic conditions. Captain Reynolds, who served here in '93-'95 as junior assistant surgeon, received on his recent visit a warm welcome from friends made during his term of service at West Point.

Among other recent visitors at the post have been the following: Capt. Powell Clayton, a guest of his brother-in-law, Capt. Jones. The following have been registered at the hotel: Mrs. B. H. Gilman, Fort Myer, Va., Messrs. G. R. Garnie, L. A. Dawson, of Oxford, J. Bulkeley, L. Alcock, R. M. Barclay, and H. P. W. Macnaghton, Cambridge University, and Lees Knowles, M. P., London. The renovation of the interior of the library is almost completed. Books are being removed to the building from Memorial Hall, where they have been stored since the work was begun.

On every hand one may see the building of new structures and renovation of old, which are gradually transforming the Point. On the Dock road the new filter houses for the reservoir water has been completed, and the adjoining grounds neatly sodded. A substantial set of quarters has also been built for the sergeant in charge. The enlargement of the interior of the Mess Hall, made necessary by the increase in the size of the corps, is engaging a large number of workmen. The interior of the gymnasium is being painted throughout. The new quarters on a line with the Kinsley Mansion will soon be completed. Work is progressing on the drive way in front of these three double sets, work which necessitates much blasting, and the building of a substantial retaining wall of masonry; the first steps toward the erection of the pier at the south wharf. These are among the many undertakings which are slowly but surely nearing completion.

In view of his coming retirement, First-class Musician John Eisenmann has purchased a beautiful new house at Homestead, near Brighton Beach, Brooklyn, which he will take possession of in November.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH THE CANTEEN

Alcatraz Island, Cal., Sept. 18, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Sept. 14 I notice that one of our chaplains sounds a note of warning to the Association of Army and Navy Surgeons for reckless assertions contained in the preamble of a resolution adopted by that body at Minneapolis. The good chaplain fears that the Association has spoken without being properly equipped with statistics, and he shows natural uneasiness about it. I sympathize with the chaplain, because I, too, get worried when people, in discussing matters in which I am interested lapse into "pipe dreams," and make wild assertions which I think cannot be backed up by proper statistics, and are not founded upon facts.

Now I am a company commander who has no use for a drunkard in his company. I am sober and temperate enough to please the most fastidious. I would welcome with delight any proof that the cause of temperance in the Army has been advanced through the abolition of the sale of beer in the post exchange. But, unfortunately, my duties keep me in such close contact with the enlisted men that I cannot hope to obtain that proof, even in a "pipe dream." Of course, the chaplain would not make an assertion without statistics, and I have been wondering if he would not kindly pass out a few in support of the claim that "that institution" (the Army canteen) "is in operation throughout the Army, and is, in many cases, proving a satisfactory and profitable as when beer was among its articles of sale." I would not require proof of "many cases," one case will do me. I wonder if "this statement is characteristic of every one" in the chaplain's letter and if they are "all equally specious and misleading."

Does the chaplain speak from any positive knowledge of the facts when he states that "It becomes more apparent every day that if the beerless canteen is allowed to remain until the war being over, the Army gets into permanent stations, where it can give the new institution a fair trial, the result will fully justify the legislation of last winter?" I think not. And what shall we say of his assertion that "The friends of a beer post exchange are aware of this," etc.? Does he realize that he is

accusing nearly all the officers of the Army of dishonesty?

I hope the chaplain was not calm and entirely well when he wrote that paragraph, and that he will come out later with a declaration that he does not wish to accuse all the officers of the Army, and other good people, who have supported the "beery" canteen, of conspiring to ruin our young men by writing reports which they know to be false. I know the chaplain well. He is my friend, and I believe he will do this.

C. B. HARDIN, Captain, 18th Inf.

FORT APACHE.

Fort Apache, Sept. 25, 1901.

A ten-day practice march and field maneuvers were recently held by Troop G, 5th Cav., now stationed at Fort Apache, Ariz. On the departure from the post on Sept. 11, camps were established on succeeding days at White River Saw Mill, Scott's Ranch, Snowflake, Woodruff and Holbrook, and on the return trip at Snowflake, Little Colorado River, Show Tow and White River Saw Mill, respectively. The troop arrived at the post at noon, Sept. 20, having traveled a distance of 245 miles, a daily average of 24½ miles. The solving of problems occupied a prominent place on the program, and the troop well deserved the praise it secured for its precision of movement in executing every command. Hasty entrenchments were thrown up at Scott's Ranch, the only implements used being the picket pin and mess plate. In an incredibly short time every trench was completed and the men lying prostrate behind the piles of dirt. To further illustrate the value of such a defense, a volley was fired at it. On examination, it was found the Krig balls had penetrated the loose gravel barely six inches. At Snowflake, while on the way to the post, the troop gave an exhibition of fencing, carbine callisthenics and difficult horsemanship before an astonished and appreciative audience. To say that the people were merely pleased, would be using a mild expression. After the exhibition the entire town was thrown wide open to the soldiers, who, by their courteous replies and manly actions, increased the respect of the populace for them. On the departure of the troop the following morning for Little Colorado River, the town turned out with a band to bid farewell to the crack "Soirée Troop." As the troop reached the last house, the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and after giving three hearty cheers the troop proceeded on its way delighted with the reception accorded them. Snowflake is a beautiful green spot in the desert, and the troop is assured a royal welcome if it again visits this hospitable town. The troop profited immensely by its ten days' experience, and returned to the routine of garrison life in the pink of condition. In the opinion of the settlers within a radius of fifty miles of the post, Troop G of the 5th Cav. has developed into a crack organization, a troop capable of giving them the best of protection—every man a horseman, and an athlete withal.

A SETTLER NEAR FT. APACHE.

FIRING LINE VIEW OF THE CANTEEN.

The following letter gives the opinion of an enlisted "temperance" man on the canteen question, and we commend it to those who continually speak as if the men in the ranks that favor the canteen belong ipso facto to the bibulous element of the Army:

The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The majority of soldiers in these islands are jubilant over the hearty stand the Army and Navy Journal is taking on the canteen question. I have always been a strong temperance advocate, and am a member of the Bates Chapel Baptist Church of Kansas City, Mo., and still believe in being a temperance man; but that is no reason why we should restrict the liberties of others. No soldier can serve the best interests of his comrades and oppose the canteen and the benefits derived therefrom. I have served in the 3d Missouri Volunteers and the present 20th U. S. Inf., and during my service in both branches of the Army before the canteen was abolished I have never seen one-turd the amount of drunkenness that now exists. In the Philippines on pay day those who are inclined to drink, and always will drink, now fill up on vino, bino, and other poisonous native liquors that our dear darling mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters have forced them to drink, instead of the pure beer formerly sold in the Army canteen. All are aware that three-fourths of our 80,000,000 people at home have a glass of wine, beer, or malted tonic once in a while, but our national defenders who have volunteered to carry Old Glory 11,000 miles, and plant it in the distant parts of the earth, are not deserving of anything beyond the regular ration of bacon, slum and hard-tack, while they are fighting for weeks at a time. Little do they think of the hardships we endure when they attempt to regulate our drinking habits in Congress.

SAMUEL J. BROWNING.

Co. G, 20th U. S. Infantry.

Tanauan, P. I., Aug. 14, 1901.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth Kan., Sept. 30, 1901.

A meeting will be held in Union Hall, Monday night, for the purpose of forming an organization known as The Fort Leavenworth Social Club. The movement has been inaugurated by the hospital corps, with the object of forming a society of pastime and amusement as well as mental and social improvement. It is proposed to give dances and entertainments weekly, which will be open only to members of the club.

Capt. and Mrs. Scorer have returned from Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Myers and children left Sunday for Fort Grant, Arizona, to reside.

Capt. and Mrs. Linsey left Sept. 29, for Manila.

Capt. Charles A. Mencher, artillery corps, has reported for duty at this post. He is the commander of the new battery of field artillery, to be known as the 28th battery, which is to be organized here.

Capt. Wm. R. Grove, commissary, has been ordered to Chicago, for duty as an assistant in the office of the purchasing commissary.

Lieut. Prunty has arrived from the Philippines, and has reported for duty with his troop of the 4th Cavalry. He had been with the first squadron, 4th Cavalry, at Fort Riley.

Major and Mrs. W. B. Reynolds, who have been visiting friends here left Friday for Baltimore, Md., to reside.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. T. A. Roberts, 10th U. S. Cav., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 27.

STATE TROOPS.

The following facts concerning the Second Regiment of Oregon Volunteers will be found of interest: The regiment was the first to land in the Philippines, the first to enter the walled city of Manila, and the first to return to the United States. From Aug. 13, 1898, until March 12, 1899, it was one of the three regiments performing the trying, difficult and dangerous duties of provost guard. It took part in forty-two battles, engagements and skirmishes, marching five hundred and thirty-eight miles in three months. During the most of the time of its field service it formed a part of the flying column. The character of the rank and file is indicated by the following facts: Average age, 24.98 years; average height, 5 feet 7.68 inches; average weight, 148½ pounds; married, 89; students, 156; clerks, 141; lawyers, 15; bookkeepers, 15; carpenters, 29; farmers, 123; laborers, 175; mechanics, 66; teachers, 23; merchants, 34; college graduates, 114; employed when enlisted, 1,190; members of church, 531. Of the members of the regiment, thirteen were killed in action, three died of wounds, forty-two of disease, one met his death by accident, and one was drowned, making a total number of sixty deaths and three missing. The bodies of all the men who died in service, with the exception of those who were victims of smallpox, and of Elias Hutchinson, who was buried at sea off the coast of Guam, were returned to the United States for burial.

Brig. Gen. E. Wheeler, of the New Hampshire National Guard, in his annual report, makes some severe criticism upon the officers of the Guard of his State. He says in part: "The detailed reports and table of comparative standing show gains in sundry directions, but these appear to be offset by less satisfactory conditions elsewhere. It should not need to be repeated that the State rightfully expects a distinct advance by the body, as a whole, and by every unit therein. The real responsibility for such shortcomings as are apparent lies almost entirely with the captains of companies, some of whom lack either the ability or disposition to properly direct their commands, or are lacking in elements of character essential to influencing men of the right kind to enlist under them and do the necessary work to gain and maintain efficiency. . . . I can but suggest to examining boards that until nominees for command present themselves, of whom there can be little doubt, after most painstaking examination, of satisfactory future results, it seems preferable to let vacancies exist. The expression of popular choice, as evidenced by the ballot of a company, has so frequently proved an unsafe guide to the selection of a proper commanding officer, that the reporting to the board of a candidate should not be presumed to indicate to any material degree his acceptability, and while to some extent I well know that these suggestions to the board may rightly be deemed superfluous, yet I can but urge even greater care and scrutiny, not alone of the technical qualifications of applicants, but of their character as men, their ability to command the respect of their respective communities, to the end that self-respecting men may be attracted to give their support to the several organizations, some by enlisting and others by manifesting in various ways their pride in maintaining them, because worthy of their support."

In the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, the 1st Heavy Artillery had the largest attendance at armory inspection, a majority of companies having above 55 and rising to 57 and 58. Co. M had 60 enlisted men. Co. F was the smallest, having but 49. The average attendance at camp and annual drill (Co. F pulling down the average) was 57 1-12. As a rule the attendance was larger than last year, giving a large percentage of full attendance. Whenever the average attendance of men in regiments falls off it is due to one or two companies which parade small numbers. In the 2d Regiment—Armory inspection, Cos. A, C, D, G and M had from 54 to 56 men. Other companies from 50 down to 45. 8th Regt.—Armory inspection, average 48½, with 11 companies. Six companies only had 50 or more present. Camp and annual drill average, 53 4-11. 9th Regt.—Armory inspection, 48 7-12. Camp and annual drill, 57 2-11. Naval Brigade—Armory inspection, 48 2-9. Camp and annual drill, 53%. 1st Cadets—Armory inspection, average 43. Camp and annual drill, 47%. 2d Cadets—Armory inspection, 34. Camp and annual drill, 36¼. 1st battalion light artillery—Armory inspection, 69 men. Camp and annual drill, 75 men. Battery A—Armory inspection, 76 men. Camp and annual drill, 75 men. In the 5th Regiment at armory inspection there was an average of 44 men. Cos. A and L had 54 to 50 men respectively. All other companies had below 50 in attendance, Cos. D and G being the smallest. In the 6th Regiment attendance at armory inspection was good, but actual numbers were not reported. At camp and annual drill the average was 56 2-3. Attendance at armory inspection in 1st Battalion Cavalry, average was 60¼. Camp and annual drill 67¼. Signal corps, 1st Brigade—Armory inspection 24, camp and annual drill 25. Signal Corps, 2d Brigade—Armory inspection 25, camp and annual drill, 24. Ambulance corps did duty in detachments. Forty-four men attended armory inspection and details amounting to 59 men attended camps.

Superintendent A. J. Merrell of the public schools has been elected first lieutenant of Co. G, (31st Sep. Co.) 4th Battalion, N. G. N. Y., of Mohawk, of which Capt. Wilber Eddy is the commanding officer. Supt. Merrell is well fitted for the position. He enlisted in the company as a private on Feb. 15, 1897. On May 11, 1898, he was transferred to the 131st Separate Company, and he was promoted to sergeant on June 4 of the same year. He was transferred back to the 31st Separate Company Dec. 10, 1898, and promoted to sergeant of the 31st on Feb. 28, 1900, a position he held at the time of his election to the first lieutenant. Lieutenant Merrell has been regular in attending the drills of the company and is thoroughly posted on military tactics. He has been at the head of the schools in Mohawk, first as principal and then as superintendent, for the past six years. Previous to that he was the principal of the High School at West Winfield for four years. He was also principal at Wyoming, N. Y., for one year and at Middlesex, N. Y., for two years.

Colonel Appleton of the 7th N. Y., in ordering the resumption of drills during the present season, says: "The work at camp during the past year furnished an opportunity to test the drill, discipline and general efficiency of the regiment, and the excellent and satisfactory results obtained convince the commanding officer that the methods pursued are the most desirable by which to attain success, and he again reminds the Captains that in order to keep up a high standard of excellence they must give strict attention to the School of the Soldier and company. They must instruct in the duties of sentinels, in the extended order and in rifle practice, laying great stress on prompt obedience to orders, steadiness in ranks, and soldierly deportment on all occasions. The commanding officer enjoins upon the Captains the necessity of careful personal supervision of their recruits, and expects no man to be transferred to the ranks until the

Captain is satisfied that he is a qualified soldier. Every effort will be made to instruct the members of the regiment, particularly the recruits, in their duties, as far as it is possible in an armory. For example, the correct method of driving a tent peg, setting up tents, care and cleanliness of weapons, equipments, and mess kits, etc. Information regarding clothing, shoes, and sanitation should be given. The commissary will, at the proper time, continue his instructions in the work pertaining to his department." In conclusion Colonel Appleton says: "The commanding officer cannot too highly commend the officers and men for the earnestness of purpose, correct performance of duty and the zeal manifested by them, when called upon, whether in the ordinary routine of service or in an emergency."

One of the finest collections of bolos from the Philippines is that to be seen in the headquarters of the 12th Regiment. These represent all sorts and sizes, and some are of very ancient design. A bronze cannon and a native flag are also among the curios. Many of these were presented by Lieut. E. R. Tilton, U. S. A., an ex-officer of the 12th. The drill season has opened with a large recruit class.

Drills in platoon have been ordered in the First Battery, N. Y., on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers will be held on Thursday evening, and recruits will drill on Monday evening.

The National Guardsmen in Honolulu sent a requisition to the War Department at Washington, D. C., for arms and accoutrements for 100 men. It is the expectation that the arms will be of the pattern now in use by most of the guard, the Springfield rifle. These guns will be used in equipping the newly organized companies of the guard at Wailuku and Hilo. The officers of the local establishment expect that in time the local militia, in company with all the guard of the United States, will have the Krag-Jorgensen rifle issued to them. There will be some requisitions for uniforms within a short time, and these will finish the equipment of the local forces.

The 3d Battery of New York, Capt. Rasquin, have received twelve new Colt automatic guns, together with carriages, caisson, and limbers. Six of the guns are mounted on carriages with limbers, and six are carried on caissons. New horse equipments are also to be furnished. The Battery was formerly armed with Gatling guns and howitzers.

The resignation of First Lieut. Cecil Lyon of Co. E, 9th Regiment, has been forwarded to headquarters. Lieutenant Lyon went to Manila on a visit several months ago and has sent back word that he will remain there to go into business. Lieutenant Lyon will be greatly missed in the regiment. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club and an athlete of considerable reputation. It is not expected that Colonel Morris will be in haste to call an election for lieutenant colonel and major. The interest in the contest for those vacancies is certainly keeping the regiment wide awake. If there is one thing that keeps a regiment up to the top notch it is contests for offices where the competition is healthy, as it is in the case of the Ninth. The resignation of Lieutenant Lyon of Co. E has taken one supporter away from the forces of Mayor Japha, who is a candidate for lieutenant colonel, and the partisans of Captain Byrne, his rival, are correspondingly elated. The doubtful votes in the regiment are those of Colonel Morris and Captain Williams. Neither one of these is pledged so far.

The drill season in the 12th New York opened on Oct. 2 with Co. G, Captain Benard, and Co. A, Captain Parker, on the floor. There was a marked contrast in the companies in many ways. Co. G had a large turnout, parading twenty files on the drill floor, with a squad in the armory rifle range for practice. It was promptly formed and presented an exceptionally good appearance. Its drill programme was varied and of a character to interest the men, the movements being executed smoothly and with proper snap. First Lieut. R. L. Foster and Second Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt were both present for duty. The last named officer made his first appearance on the drill floor, and made an excellent impression. Co. A had only eight files on the floor, and needs a little ginger. Its drill was mainly noticeable for its frequent rests, and was lifeless. In fact, the company looked and was drilled more like a recruit squad than a company. At one time Co. A ranked among the largest companies in the regiment. It has some good material in it, but needs some new blood to wake it up.

The 23d New York will have an outdoor drill on the afternoon of Oct. 12, and on Oct. 26 will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. R. S. Oliver of the 3d Brigade.

Plans have been filed for the new armory of the 69th Regiment of New York City, which will occupy the entire block front on the west side of Lexington avenue, between 25th and 26th streets. Horgan & Slattery have designed the structure, and according to their estimate it will cost \$450,000. The drill hall will be 262 feet long by 189 feet wide, and the armory will be provided with rifle range and all other essentials, and will be up to date in every respect.

Capt. J. Hollis Wells, of Co. F, 71st New York, was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment on Oct. 1. There were 23 votes cast, of which 17 were for Captain Wells and 6 were blank. The election for major, which had been ordered, was not held, as ex-Major C. H. Smith, who expects a decision from the Court of Appeals restoring him to duty, secured an injunction against the holding of the election. Lieutenant Colonel-elect Wells entered the Guard on March 3, 1891, as a private in the 7th Regiment. On Dec. 14, 1892, he became second lieutenant of Co. F, 71st Regiment, and captain of that company on June 15, 1893. During the war with Spain he served in the 71st Regiment, Volunteers. He is known as a competent officer, and well qualified for the position. Those who do not favor the election of Major Smith argue that his injunction was practically unnecessary. If the courts reinstate him as a Major of the 71st, he would naturally have to be given his position, and the Major elected in his place meanwhile, would have to vacate. In this event it is argued, the newly elected Major would be the one to suffer.

A SEA LAWYER'S OPINION.

U. S. S. Chicago, Southampton, Aug. 10, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the Army and Navy Journal of May 4, 1901, I have just read, on Page 863, General Hawkins's answer to a toast. In it he says that obedience and discipline are virtues, and that the Army is a school where they may be acquired. Is not that a sorry testimony to the general bringing up of the children? He further says:

"Obedience and discipline become second nature," etc. This shows another phase of human life which it is about time should be abolished. Are we not all created by God on the same level? What is one man more than another that he should exact absolute obedience from his fellow? You may think that I am an anarchist or something of that description; far from it. If a man who is a man renders obedience to his conscience, and thus to God, the social conditions of this life would be altered without any great revolution. All theological problems would be solved if each one could give expression to the thought that is hidden deepest in his heart: That we stand in the same relation to God as we do to our earthly father, with the difference that God has more patience and love for us than we can imagine.

What warrants one nation to declare war against another? What entitles a king or other sovereign to tear men from their peaceful occupations to take up arms and kill or mutilate the sons of other nations, unless it is in self-defense? For self-defense, and that only, is it necessary to keep a standing army, because it would be impossible to handle a mob of men without authority or discipline or obedience. You might say now that I yield my point when I say this, but is not that a natural instinct in men unaccustomed to decisive actions? Do they not always seek a leader in whatever enterprise they may undertake?

All struggles for existence, all strivings for advantage, all competition between men, or between nations, are certainly varying phases of war. There was provided room and plenty for all; one man should not strive for advantage over another and keep it for himself. Competition between men should not lie in material things only. It would be more conducive to happiness if men were to compete in art and science, in literature and philosophy, to the elevation of the common mass instead of bending their whole energy to the art of cheating one another.

The unwritten law of knighthood may as well remain unwritten, for who can go to law without violating it? By killing or maiming another man one is sure to injure some woman or other.

Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby writes on the same subject, asking if it is manly for him or anybody else to abdicate his reason and kill or mutilate anybody his superior officer may direct. It certainly is not manly to agree to it, but before a man takes the oath of loyalty, he is well instructed of what duties he undertakes, and if he agrees to that in his sober senses he has no right to complain afterwards. But man's character is a bundle of contraries. He will, for instance, talk against war and its use and still ship in the U. S. Navy in the hope of having some fighting to do. With all my aversion to war I shipped and hoped to be sent out to the Philippines to fight the natives, but I must honestly confess that my heart would be very low in my shoes, if, for instance, war was declared between the United States and England, France or Germany. I am not afraid to die, but I hate the thought of having to leave all my loved ones behind. I should like to see them all go before me, that I may be sure of a hearty welcome in the Land of the Living.

If we had more Crosbys in all civilized countries fighting the military idea, it would be worth while to do so, but as jealousy and rivalry are the watchwords of every individual and every nation, we must needs suffer through taxation for the maintenance of our Army and Navy.

STEERAGE MESS.

UNIFORMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The "News" of Aparri, P. I., journal of the 16th Inf., of Aug. 17, said: "The existing state of doubt as to the wearing of leggings has been settled. It has been decided that leggings will be worn in the field. Whether we are considered to be in the field we are unable to state. Past experience does not point that way. Although when off duty and during the dry season the majority of the men will be glad to rid themselves of the hot leggings, the latter will be sadly missed when the rain storms set in. There is no doubt in our mind, that leggings, when on duty, are an indispensable part of the khaki uniform. With the clothing that the Quartermaster's Department is issuing at the present time, the ill-fits of which are in a great many cases comical, the men will present a far sloouchier appearance than has formerly been the case when the blouses were left off. It is likely that the authorities in Manila will come to the same conclusion. We hope that the order will be amended in that respect."

The Manila "Freedom" of Aug. 21 said that General Chaffee had requested Major Allen of the constabulary not to choose a khaki uniform for his men, the General wishing to restrict khaki solely to the officers and soldiers of the United States Army. He is also adverse to the uniform of the metropolitan police on the same grounds. The constabulary are to have no arm similar to the arms carried by the soldiers, neither is the policeman, and thus when a rifle or a revolver is lost it may be accounted for by the person or persons who are directly responsible for the same. The Krag carbines at the various stations will be turned over to the military arsenal and shotgun issued in their stead.

A SUBJECT FOR THE BONE BOILERS.

Manila, P. I., Aug. 23, 1901.

Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Government has tried every imaginable scheme to get what little of our funds they could in the way of our transportation money. If it be of any benefit to our Government or any one connected with it in Washington, I would like to suggest that they dispose of our side ornament or ears to some of the outstanding insurrecto generals. The least that is offered is ten pesos or five gold. After that if there is enough substance left in our carcass, why not turn it into soap and glue. I am sure it would take but very little money to start a plant like this in Manila; labor is cheap, and almost every cent would be profit. Knife handles could be made out of our shin bones and a thousand and one articles out of the smaller ones. Just think! A business of this description would have a monopoly on these articles in the whole Orient. If anything is left of the dead hero, turn it into fertilizers, and there you are.

ONE OF YOUR DEVOTED READERS.

A dinner and entertainment was given on board the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm by the North German Lloyd officials on Friday evening, Sept. 27, in honor of the big new liner's arrival in the port of New York on her first trip. Over 200 guests were in attendance. Frank Presbrey, representing Gustav H. Schwab, presided and introduced the representatives of various newspapers, who responded to toasts to the new ocean flyer. Captain Stormer, of the Kronprinz, the senior captain of the line, and Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken, also spoke. The company hopes that the new boat will lower the transatlantic record.

THE MYSTERY OF EXPLOSIVES.

Considering the mystery of explosives, in which our readers should take an interest, the London "Engineer" says: "The soldier puts into a small steel tube an insignificant quantity of concentrated energy, and with it kills men more than a mile away. How many ask themselves how all that energy gets into the cartridge? The question is one so far, apparently, impossible to answer, yet of the utmost interest. The mystery of explosives is one of the most curious in the whole range of physics. The ether is not suggested as a cause of detonation. We hear nothing of waves until the explosion has taken place; and the noteworthy circumstance about all this is not only that no attempt at explanation or the framing of theories is made, but that explosions and detonations flatly contradict certain propositions which seem to be essential to the maintenance of important physical theories. We begin with a simple black coarse powder, which will remain inert for centuries if it is kept dry; and yet apply a spark, and in one moment we have an enormous quantity of energy let loose. Let us assume that light and heat are ether waves; that sound is air waves. What has happened to start these vibrations? How does it happen that a powder, cold, even frozen, suddenly develops an enormous temperature? Where does the light come from? If the powder is burned in a gun, whence is the energy that propels the projectile? The production of energy by the ignition of gunpowder is a mystery which awaits solution. To say that it is a manifestation of chemical force is, of course, to use words without sense. How does it come to pass that nitrogen, the most chemically inert substance perhaps in existence, plays the principal part in all but a very few explosives? How has the molecular energy of the nitrogen been taken out of it when it combines with potash to produce nitre? If all that energy has been taken out of it, how does it get it back again when combustion takes place? It may be that questions such as these can never be answered; but until they are answered it is certain that no complete physical theory of the universe can be framed, while it is probable that the result of a thorough investigation might be to place our notions of the mechanics of the conservation of energy on a far sounder footing than they now possess. Is energy invariable kinetic? Is the mind able to form a concept of a manifestation of energy dissociated from motion? When a gas is directly concerned, as we have shown above, motion is present from the first, and the molecular energy of the gas reappears, in part as heat, in part in driving a fly-wheel, as may be. But when solids are concerned, molecular motion of the kind wanted has disappeared. How are we to reconcile the facts with the kinetic theory of energy and its conservation, which is, we may add, absolutely inseparable from kinetics?"

"Would it not be well that the multitude of young workers who love research should endeavor to do for the phenomena of the explosion of solids what such men as Faraday, Clerk Maxwell, Kelvin, Lodge, Rayleigh, Ayrer, and many others have done for heat, light, and electricity? If danger is feared, then let a beginning be made with the combustion of a lump of coal. Explosion is only, after all, combustion in a great hurry."

The spirit of some of the British officers toward the Boers is indicated by the characterization by one of them of those who killed a valuable officer guarding a train, who was his friend, as "cold blooded ruffians unworthy the name of men."

The danger resulting from the use of spark-producing metals in machinery for the manufacture of explosives has led to the extensive use of aluminum in such machinery.

While two sergeants and a private were digging out an unexploded lyddite shell on the range at Okehampton, Eng., it burst, killing one of the men and seriously wounding the other two.

Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, report the following patents issued Oct. 1: Propeller blade, S. N. Smith; vessels, indicator and recorder for the pitch or roll of, W. F. C. Nindemann (two patents).

General Uribe-Uribe's name is typical of this whole South American business. It's the same thing over again.—Philadelphia Times.

COMING "HIKES" IN WASHINGTON.

New members of the Cabinet must be qualified to take ten-mile strolls before breakfast.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

OCTOBER AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Less than thirty days remain before the gates of the Pan-American Exposition are closed forever.

During the crisp cool days of October Buffalo is at her best and those who have delayed their visit until now will have the most delightful weather of the year in which to enjoy the wonders of the Rainbow City.

The same low rates are in force over the Lackawanna Railroad as during mid-summer. At this season a daylight ride over the Lackawanna system is a journey long to be remembered. Through the Delaware Water Gap and over the Blue Ridge ranges the woods are radiant in their autumnal coloring while the agricultural region of western New York is mellowed by the wonderful rich tones of the fall harvest time.

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A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, 1899, DESIRES A TRANSFER with a First Lieutenant of Cavalry 1899. Good consideration offered to officer making the transfer. Address Transfer, Care Army and Navy Journal, New York City.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' Tabular Series Grammar, Arith. just issued—30 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With Studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 41 East 20th St., N. Y. City.

BORN.

JENSEN—At Youngstown, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1901, to the wife of Post Commissary Sergeant Julius Jensen, U. S. A., a son.

LOVERING—At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 6, to the wife of Surgeon P. A. Lovering, U. S. N., a daughter.

ROBERTS—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 27, to the wife of Lieut. T. A. Roberts, 10th Cav., a son.

TOMPKINS—At Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 28, 1901, a son to the wife of Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, U. S. N.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER-MASON—At Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 1, 1901, Gen. E. P. Alexander, Brigadier General in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, to Miss Mary Landon Mason.

DE LASHMUTT-LUHN—At Fort Spokane, Wash., Sept. 25, 1901, Maria Adelade Luhn, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. G. L. Luhn, to Mr. Ernest De Lashmutter.

EARL-TYLER—At Christ Church, Sackett Harbor, N. Y., on Sept. 25, 1901, by the Rev. Charles T. Raynor, Carl Crippens Earl to Sarah Wyeth Tyler, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William W. Tyler.

FROST-BEALL—At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 24, 1901, Lillie Clarke Beall, to Thomas C. Frost, Jr.

GREENLEAF-HATHAWAY—At Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 10, 1901, Mr. George Ravenscroft Greenleaf, son of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., to Miss Mary Page Hathaway, daughter of the late Dr. Edmund V. Hathaway.

McMULLIN-BRUCE—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 3, 1901, Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullin, 15th Cav., to Miss Frances Bruce.

DIED.

BERMINGHAM—At Sea Cliff, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1901, Major J. M. Bermingham, U. S. V.

BRISTOL—At Glassboro, N. J., Sept. 15, 1901, aged 53, Mark Lambert Bristol, father of Commander M. L. Bristol, U. S. N.

BROADHEAD—At Port Jervis, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1901, Capt. Edgar Broadhead, who served during the Civil War as an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, and who previously graduated from the Naval Academy as a passed midshipman in 1852.

DODD—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24, 1901, Gen. Levi Axtell Dodd, a distinguished officer of volunteers during the Civil War.

DOUGLASS—At New York City, Sept. 30, 1901, in his 82d year, Andrew Ellicott Douglass, son of the late Maj.

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David Bates Douglass, formerly professor U. S. M. A., who resigned in 1831, and died in 1849.

EDGAR—At Arvado, Colo., Sept. 10, 1901, Mrs. E. A. Edgar, mother of the wife of Brig. Gen. William H. Bell, U. S. Army, retired, and grand parent of Second Lieut. William H. Bell, Jr., 1st Cav., U. S. Army.

ETHOLAN—At Helsinki, Finland, Aug. 19, 1901, Alexander Etholan, late captain in the Imperial Russian Navy, and son-in-law of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. Navy, retired.

FLINT—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1901, Caroline H. wife of Medical Director James M. Flint, U. S. Navy.

GAYLE—At Mount Airy, N. C., Sept. 21, 1901, Mrs. Mary Ayres Gayle, wife of Capt. E. E. Gayle, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army.

LEMLY—At Richmond, Va., Sept. 30, 1901, Miss Laura Lemly, sister of Capt. S. C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General, U. S. Navy.

SMITH—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1901, Pay Director Daniel Angell Smith, U. S. N., retired.

THOMPSON—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1901, Mr. W. S. Thompson, father of Civil Engineer Fred Thompson, U. S. Navy.

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FILIPINOS AND THEIR RECREATIONS.

Some time ago we referred to visits which Col. C. C. Hood, Military Governor at Aparri, Northern Luzon, paid to the local cockpits as indicating the breadth of mind with which he was solving local problems. We at the same time expressed our doubts about the wisdom of assailing the Filipinos for their cock-fighting proclivities, calling attention to some of our own sports, from prize fighting to pigeon shooting, and including hunting and fishing, which are no more humane. We have just received a letter from a specially well-informed officer in the Philippines whose view of cock-fighting is in line with our comments. He writes: "Cock-fighting out here, at the cockpit, is a diversion and a recreation, and not a Sunday or other holiday, of which there are many, passes, without the assembling of the men at the appointed places in their pueblos for this favorite and almost only sport, which is cruel, as to the birds, only in a measure, for if they are killed or seriously injured in combat, they are promptly used for food. The hembres never lose their zest for the sport and never tire of it. In a way it is an innocent amusement, and there is nothing whatever to take its place, to their knowledge. In the course of time it will be seriously objected to on the ground of taking up the time which should be devoted to useful labor; but hitherto that has not counted. It will, however, before long. And then the days allowed for cock-fighting will have a limit placed on them, which has already been done in some instances."

If a similar test (that of diverting energies from useful labor) were applied to many of our amusements we fear much that makes our life cheerful would have to be condemned. We recall that only a short time ago there was talk in Washington of beginning a crusade against the

social diversions which were so engrossing that the lives of public men, through the loss of sleep, were prematurely shortened and public affairs suffered in more ways than one. The balls and dances of winter that keep men and women up till daylight and send them into the succeeding day's work with exhausted brain and body are only a few of the recreations which such a test would put on the prohibited list. Those who have been led into crime and who have been drawn away from their work by poolrooms, if gathered into an array and paraded as a terrible example, would probably be numerous enough to cause public opinion to put the taboo on horse racing. No doubt such officers as Colonel Hood know perfectly well the limitations of our own sporting morality and are unwilling to put upon the natives restraints which would seem ridiculous if applied to their own country.

GENERAL CHAFFEE A HUMORIST.

At a banquet given by Californian residents of Manila to Congressman Kahn, of California, at the Philippine capital Aug. 10, toasts were responded to by the following Army people: "The United States," Chaplain W. D. McKinnon; "The Army," General Chaffee; "The Navy," Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Knapp; "The Ladies," Col. C. A. Woodruff. The presiding officer was the Hon. James F. Smith, Justice of the Insular Supreme Court and late Brigadier General, U. S. V. Probably General Chaffee's friends will be surprised to know that that stern warrior made a reputation as a humorist, the Manila "American" referring to his remarks as the "most humorous speech of all," this compliment meaning a great deal, considering the company he was in. In the beginning General Chaffee explained that not having time, and his house being unfurnished with large mirrors before which he could rehearse his address, his stenographer had written a speech for him which he would presently read. Despite his modest denials, former members of the First California Infantry and the California Heavy Artillery sweated up with conscious pride when he warmly commended their services.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Knapp, to illustrate how the Navy even now is looked upon by some politicians, told a story about an economical alderman of St. Louis, who wanted the members of the fire department of that city to stem tobacco between fires instead of doing nothing.

"Army officers are sometimes found in a strange position," said Colonel Woodruff, of the Commissary Department, as he rose to answer to the loveliest toast of all, "but never before was I placed between the Law and the Gospel." Judge Ide and Chaplain McKinnon winked at each other, and the speaker, who stood between them, continued. Applause and laughter punctuated almost every sentence of Colonel Woodruff's speech, which was one of the most delightful features of the evening's entertainment.

A large number of officers were present, including Generals Wheaton, Wade, Sumner and their aides; Colonels Pope, Tower and Grosbeck; Majors Sears, Stanton, Aleshire, Cruise and Maus; Captains Lawton, Bryan, Cole, Franklin, Tutherly, and Lieutenants Scott, Woodruff and Mitchell.

MARS AND THESPIAS.

The soldiers of the 25th and 27th Companies, Coast Art.; C Troop, 6th Cav. and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, have by their united and untiring efforts succeeded in building a theatre at Binang, P. I., that compares favorably with many and surpasses some music hall stages, so far as style, stability and dressing room conveniences are concerned.

Attached to the theatre is a string orchestra composed entirely of soldiers, as is everything connected with the troupe. A great deal of the success is due to the efficient management of Capt. and Asst. Surg. W. D. Shelby and

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Lieutenant Dean of the Cavalry, in whose honor the theatre is named "Dean's Opera House."

Semi-monthly performances are given. It must not be understood that the patronage comes from the Americans only. The natives are largely taken with the American songs and dances, especially cakewalks. An idea of the character of the entertainments may be gleaned from one of the programs at hand. There is a march overture by the orchestra, followed with an opening chorus by the entire troupe. Then six songs (solos and quartets) are sandwiched among a clog dance, a cakewalk, a farce, a character sketch, a buck dance and song, a club swinging act, a sand jig, a contortionist, a comic sketch and a monologue. Such a program plentifully besprinkled with orchestral selections brings joy to the heart of the native. Were the language of the actors only his own his rapture would be complete.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Uptic, Oct. 15; American Maru, Oct. 23; City of Peking, Oct. 13; Gaelic, Nov. 7; Hong Kong Maru, Nov. 16; China, Nov. 23; Doric, Dec. 3; Nippon Maru, Dec. 11; Peru, Dec. 19; Victoria, Nov. 20, and Braemar, Dec. 23.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of Japan, Nov. 4; Empress of China, Dec. 2. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Aorangi, Oct. 18, and Warrimoo, Nov. 15.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Duke of Fife, Oct. 18; Olympia, Nov. 11; Victoria, Nov. 20; Braemar, Dec. 23.

Advices from Berlin, Germany, of Sept. 24 announce that the total losses of the German forces during the campaign in China were as follows: Army—Killed in action, 16; died from wounds, 132; died from accidents, 49; died from diseases, 184. Navy—Killed in action, 49; died from wounds, 138; died from accident, 21; died from diseases, 89. Total, 678.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 13th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.
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SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, S. D.
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M. Pasa Caballos, Cuba.
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M. Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, L and M. Manzanillo, Cuba; C, Bayamo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M.

Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assinaboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E and H, Fort Logan, Col.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Encina Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

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Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Logan, Colo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 17th Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st Fort Sheridan, Ill.

22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address, Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Havana, Cuba; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 9th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 52d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., ordered to leave Manila Oct. 1 for San Francisco, Cal., address there.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.

107th Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered to sail Sept. 16 from Manila to San Francisco, address San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. A and C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered to sail from Manila to New York, Sept. 27; I and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; E and H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F and G, Fort Wright, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, G, H, Cayey; F, Albonito.

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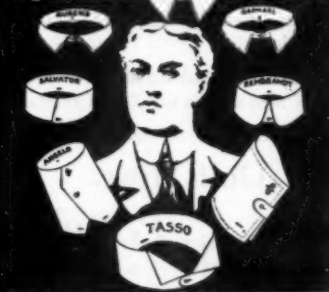
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NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1901.

Mrs. E. P. Jessop, wife of Lieut. E. P. Jessop, U. S. N., has been on a visit to her parents, Major and Mrs. Morrison, at Fort Warren, and is a welcome addition to the social life, which is none too gay at this station. Mrs. Patterson and her daughter Midge have gone to Old Point Comfort, and go thence to Hampton, Va., where Miss Patterson will enter Hampton College. Lieut. Jessop is stationed at Bridgeport, Conn.

Fort Andrews, on Peddick's Island, Boston Harbor, was visited Sept. 25 by Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Lieut. Col. John L. Thieron and Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, who made a tour of inspection. A company of Coast Artillery will be stationed there shortly.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Captain Davis of the Coast Artillery Corps, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. John L. Thieron, at Fort Banks, Winthrop. Captain Logan, of the Commissary Department, U. S. A., and Dr. Pinkham, share quarters at this fort.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Tracy, U. S. N., retired, has been recently appointed curator of the Naval Museum and Library at the Boston Yard, and likes his position. He entertains many visitors, and his valuable services are often called into demand at meetings in connection with the Service.

Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, head of the yard equipment department, will be given command of the Prairie, which ship will be ready in a month to be used as a training ship for landsmen.

The Naval Hospital loses the valuable services of Asst. Surgeon R. R. Richardson, who has been transferred to the gunboat Vixen. Asst. Surgeon C. A. Crawford is transferred from the training ship Constellation, Newport, to the Chelsea Hospital.

Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U. S. N., has succeeded F. C. Cosby at the Portsmouth Yard, the latter having been ordered to Cavite. During the absence of Captain Harrington, Captain Swinburne has been acting captain of the yard. Lieut. Craven has reported for duty as aide to Rear Admiral Read, and has been detailed as recorder of the Board of Labor.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, is a frequent visitor to Boston, at the home of Mr. Geo. Lee, at Chestnut Hill. Miss Roosevelt is especially interested in Army and Navy matters.

Captain Osephon of the Russian Navy, and Captain R. W. Sargeant of the U. S. M. C., while guests at the Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H., paid their respects to

Rear Admiral Read at the Yard early in the week. Among distinguished visitors to the Portsmouth Yard Tuesday was Brigadier General Heywood, U. S. M. C. He was accorded the usual honors and given a salute on his leave. Captain Parker turned out a fine body of men to receive the visitor.

Robert J. Watson, U. S. N., of Fort Slocum, spent his furlough in visiting his mother, Mrs. Robert Watson, and his grandfather, Mr. Nicholas Watson, of Boston.

The harbor end of the new dry dock at Boston is being rapidly concreted, the new plant being utilized effectively.

Much interest is shown by the several boy apprentices engaged in various trades, that of chain making being practically a new one for the minors, and one much sought, as the wages are said to be the best in the yard—\$4.00 a day.

Secretary Long and family, who arrived at the Hingham residence Sept. 24, came over from Chicago in the private car of President Clarke of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Miss Helen Long, the invalid daughter, who has been in Colorado for so long, is much improved, and stood the journey well. The Secretary returns to Washington early in the week.

Rear Admiral Belknap has returned from Hanover, N. H., where he participated in the exercises at Dartmouth in honor of Daniel Webster. Col. Charles K. Darling, M. V. M. (late U. S. V.), brought his military experience into play in organizing and leading the torchlight procession, said to be unsurpassed in the history of the State.

M. U. B.

SOCIAL LIFE AT MANILA.

(Philippine Correspondence N. Y. Evening Post.)

American social life transferred to the tropics is a pleasant growth. To the graceful entertaining always carried on by Army and Navy officers and their families, are now added official festivities by the civil Government; and over the sober questions confronting our new colonial venture, of which all are conscious, is laid a lighter cover of dining and dancing, driving and sailing. American ladies here have not yet learned the lesson so thoroughly acquired by the English in India—that constant, even strong, exercise is an absolute necessity in hot climates, so that tennis courts and golf links, horseback riding and

bowls, so integral a part of British life in the tropics, are yet in the future for Manila.

Governor Taft, strong, tactful and genial, is giving, with Mrs. Taft, in his fine mansion in Malacanán, the former residence of the Spanish Governors, a series of receptions, where one may meet many of those now making island history—not only Americans, but leading Filipinos and their charmingly dressed wives. Sometimes a military band plays during these afternoons, while one strolls through the airy rooms or out on the tiled terrace overlooking the Pasig River; often the famous Filipino orchestra of seventy musicians may be heard there. Music is as natural as breathing to the Filipino.

It is stated at the Paris office of the Panama Canal Company that although it has been decided to sell the canal, and although Colombia is acquiescent, no price has yet been mentioned by either side. All negotiations have been suspended pending the report of Admiral Walker on the merits of the rival routes. It is pointed out, however, that \$150,000,000, which the company is erroneously reported to have asked for its property, is much below the amount that has already been expended on the canal.

Among the announcements of D. Appleton & Co., is a biography of Lincoln by Susan G. Pratt, told in a series of authentic anecdotes illustrating the salient points of the Martyr President's career. Also "A Romance of the Sea," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, who has no superior as a writer of nautical tales.

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And, in spite of all temptations—
Be prompt at the reveille.
So, whether you are at peace or at war,
On land or rolling sea;
Hear the echoes I wake o'er billow or brake,
Be prompt at the reveille.

PAUL W. BECK, 2d Lieut., 5th Inf.
San Quintin, Abra, Luzon, Aug. 3, 1901.

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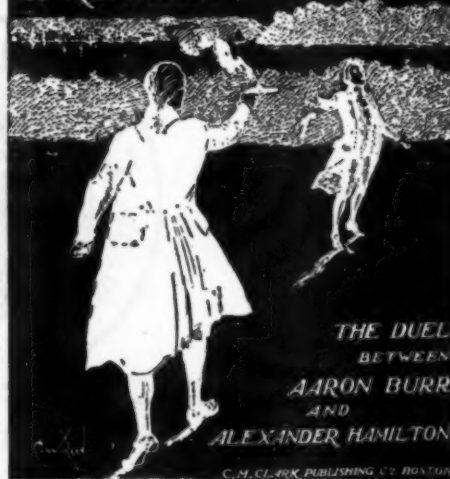
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